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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 29, 1886.

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Grover C.

Congressman B. is a mighty smart man,
He's quick as a flash to get pension bills through,
He serves bounty jumpers as well as he can,
And hopes that his terms aren't going to be few—

But Grover C.,
The President, he
Scribbles a veto with very big V.

Congressman B. makes an awful big yell,
Says the President's nothin' of any account
Longside of the fellers that fit, bled and fell
On Gettysburg's slopes or on Kennesaw's mount—

But Grover C.,
The President, he
Doesn't lose any sleep for such demagogee.

Congressman B. says that Congress shou'n't rule,
Whatever it says no one else dare gainsay;
That the President ought to be sent back to school
For having the cheek to stand right in its way—

But Grover C.,
The President, he
Always spells people with very big P.

Well, it's a mercy there's folks that ain't frightened,
With pension bands tootin' an' blowin' in tune;
The sky round the White House is like to be brightened
Since Grover has busted the pension balloon—

For Grover C.,
The President, he
Has mighty small patience with humbuggeree.

Requiescat.

All night the land in darkness slept,
All night long the sleepless sea
Along the beaches mourned and wept,
And called aloud on me.
Now all about the waking land
The white foam lies upon the sand.

I saw across the glimmering dark
The white foam rise and fall;
It was a drifting phantom bark,
I heard the sailors call;
Then sheer upon my straining sight
Fell down the curtain of the night.

What ship was on the midnight deep?
What voices on the air?
Did wandering spirits call and weep
In darkness and despair?
Did ever living seaman hail
The land with such a hopeless wail?

The flush of dawn is in the sky,
The dawn-breeze on the sea,
The lark is singing sweet and high
A winged melody.
Here on the sand, among the foam,
The tired sailors have come home.

Their eyes, that stare, so wide, so wide,
See not the blessed light;
For all the streams of death divide
The morning from the night:
Weary with tossing on her breast,
The sea at last has given them rest.

—*English Illustrated Magazine.*

Dost Thou Remember?

Dost thou remember, love, one night in June?
Above our heads the stars their tapers swung;
And from her fleecy couch the fair young moon
Lifted herself and smiling o'er us hung.
Dost thou remember, love? Ah! life for me
Can never hold a brighter memory.

The waves crept up and whispered at our feet,
As tho' they had a tender tale to tell;
Across the hills there came in cadence sweet
The silvery swaying of a distant bell.
And with thy kisses, ruby-lipped, divine,
My soul was reeling as from draughts of wine!

Dost thou remember, love? Canst thou forget
How in my hand thy vibrant fingers lay?
How quickly moon and evening star had set,
And how the moments sped as dreams away?
Thou dost remember! Thou didst only feign?
Say it again, my own! again!—again!

—*Philip Howard Palmer.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

The cholera continues unabated at Trieste and Piceme.

The President will attend the bi-centennial at Albany, N. Y.

In the Royalist rioting at Marseilles last week ten persons were wounded.

The business failures throughout the country for the week ending 23rd inst. number 160.

Secretary Bayard has demanded the release of Cutting, the American confined in a Mexican prison.

The Queen has accepted the resignations of the British Ministers, and the Marquis of Salisbury has gone to London.

The trial of the Chicago Anarchists developed the fact that Ling, one of the accused, threw the bomb during the Haymarket riot.

The Vermont Prohibitionists have placed a full State ticket in the field for the coming election, with Professor Seeley for Governor.

Tattensall's great cotton mill at Baywood, near Manchester, Eng., was destroyed by fire on the 20th inst., with the loss of £125,000; about 30,000 spindles were burned.

The main building of the State Soldiers' Orphans' Home, situated at Kingstown Ind., was destroyed by fire on the 21st inst; the loss was about $90,000, with $25,000 insurance.

Over fifty singing societies from abroad attended the twenty-fourth annual fest of the North American Saengerbund, which opened at Milwaukee on the 21st inst. Fully 20,000 strangers were in the city.

Last Thursday night a young man named Gregg fell from the sixth story window of the Evans building on New York avenue, Washington city, and was instantly killed. He had been weakened by hemorrhage, and, it is supposed, staggered against the sill and fell out.

At the Seaboard manufactory in Mobile, Ala., on the 22nd inst., the foreman of the joiners, Charles Neilson, a young Swede, was caught on a pulley while putting on a belt, and was whirled around several hundred times a minute, and every bone in his body was broken. He died in two hours.

Thos. Conway, a youth of 17 years, died in Baltimore last Thursday from the effects of "Rough on Rats." A few days ago his father, who is an industrious steamboat engineer, told him that he must go to work and earn his own living. There were angry words, and the boy went off and procured a bottle of the poison, part of which he swallowed.

A GOOD SHOT.

THE DUEL OF THE CUBAN AND THE AMERICAN.

The Tyro's Bullet through the Heart of the Expert.

C. E. D., in Detroit Free Press.

Soon after the Cubans were compelled to surrender the *Virginius* to Uncle Sam I landed in Havana as the agent of an American agricultural factory. Fortunately for me, in this case, I could chatter away in Spanish with any of them, and though I was born and reared in Ohio I was supposed to be an Englishman. Had I given out that I was a straight-haired Yankee the chances of being mobbed or knifed or shot would have been excellent. The feeling against Americans was so very bitter that one from the States was liable to insult and violence on the public streets.

I had been there about a week when an American named Charles Whitley, from Michigan, arrived with his wife. Whitley was an invalid, and had come to Cuba by the advice of his physicians. I remember him as a tall, pale-faced and extremely courteous gentleman, while she was a little bit of a woman who was all hope and sunshine. It so happened that I made their acquaintance on the first day they landed, and I felt it my duty to warn Whitley of the feeling entertained against our nationality. My advice to him was to keep close for a time, and to carefully avoid being mixed up in any discussion of a public nature. He had been there a week, without anything being said to him, when one day as we sat in the hotel reading-room, a couple of Cubans, who spoke very good English, came in and took seats near us. There was no doubt in my mind from the first that they meant to draw Whitley into a trap. They began by abusing and maligning Americans and wishing for war, and, when he persistently refused to take notice of them, one of them deliberately turned upon him and said:

"Havana is no place for such as you."

"The gentleman is an invalid," I replied.

"But he is also a Yankee," continued the Cuban. "Our government should not permit them even to land on the island."

Whitley's face grew paler, and he bit his lips to keep back the hot words which wanted to come, but made no reply. The larger of the two men, who appeared to be a native fire-eater, waited for a moment, and then rose up and said to the Michigander:

"All Yankees are cowards! I insult you! Demand satisfaction if you dare!"

"I do demand it," answered Whitley in a low voice. "You evidently want a duel. You shall have it."

"Good!" hissed the other. "My friend will arrange the details with your friend. You have more courage than I thought for."

He walked away with a nod to me, and was followed by his friend, who promised to return in half an hour.

"You can't mean to fight him?" I inquired of Whitley when we were alone.

"But I do. He insulted me as an American, hoping to provoke a duel, and as an American I will fight him."

"But your health?"

"Never mind my health. All I want is to keep the affair from my wife until it is over with. Arrange to fight him to-morrow morning. I never had a sword in my hand, and I have had no experience with pistols. Choose pistols, however. I know enough to sight and fire one, and I must take my chances."

I did not see Whitley again until we took a carriage in the morning to drive to the grounds. He arranged with me about sending his wife home in case of his death, and provided for other emergencies. The little woman had not received the slightest hint of what was on the *tapis*. We found the other parties waiting for us, and the details were speedily arranged. The men were placed fifteen paces apart, and it was understood that they were to fire until one or the other was killed or wounded. In case either was wounded, and wanted to continue the fight, the duel was to go on. The two pistols were loaded and handed to the principals, and the awkward way in which Whitley held his made the Cubans smile. I had told him how to stand so as to present the smallest possible target to his opponent, but as they took their places I was horrified to see him present his full front. It seemed as if any one who could sight a pistol must bore him through at the first fire. He was a trifle paler than usual, but he stood firmly on his feet and was in good nerve.

The word was finally given, "One—two—three—fire!" and both pistols were discharged at once. I was looking at Whitley. I saw a piece of cloth from his shoulder fly into the air, and as I turned my gaze toward the Cuban I saw the latter sink down in a heap, as if he had been struck on top of the head. We ran to him to find a bullet-hole in the centre of his forehead, and he was stone dead. His bullet had chipped Whitley's right shoulder, but without drawing blood. I never saw two men so dumbfounded as the surgeon and the Cuban's second. It was a minute before they could realize the disaster. Everything had been fair and according to the code, and nothing remained for us except to return to the city. Whitley was calm and self-possessed—neither astonished nor exultant.

"What spot did you aim for?" I asked as we rode homeward.

"None at all," he replied. "I had both eyes shut when I pulled the trigger."

Her Title.

A short time ago, in Paris, a matinee musical was given by the Duchess Lamotte, and among the guests was the charming bride-elect of President Cleveland, then in Paris completing her trousseau. The young lady was the object of many marks of distinction, the high aristocracy surrounded her, and there was much talk of her position. One lady, the daughter-in-law of the Duchess de Persigny, condoled with Miss Folsom because she would have no title as the wife of a republican President. "All the wife of a republican President. "All would be well, only you will have no title," said she; "you will only be called Mrs. Cleveland." "But that name is only for strangers," was the answer of the fair American; "the President for intimacy confers upon me a very particular title." Everybody looked up curiously, and blushing deeply, Miss Folsom added, "He calls me—his darling. Can a wife desire a better title?" The hostess embraced her amiable guest. "You are right, and you appear to me as if you would keep the title to the end of your life."

MODERN GIANTS.

Peculiarities and Whimsicalities of the Class.

It is not such a difficult matter to find men who are tall enough to be giants, seven feet and six inches in height say, but to find them with this height and well-proportioned isanother thing. There are not over half a dozen living. Colonel Goshen, as he is called on the bills, is one, though he is rather inclined to obesity. He is a healthy, strong man, with a bronze face, an iron-gray beard and a good-natured smile.

Hotel-keepers around the country have come to know him pretty well, and charge accordingly. He is usually asked to pay triple rates, generally six dollars a day. For breakfast he always has a quart of oatmeal and a quart of milk, two large porterhouse steaks, half a dozen boiled eggs, a tray full of rolls and four or five cupfuls of coffee. Lunch and dinner are in the same proportion. A whole chicken is a very insignificant thing to him, and a loaf of bread is a mere bagatelle.

"And I always make it a rule to go away from the table hungry," says the Colonel.

When he is not a public curiosity, under canvas along with the white elephants and the trained pigs, Colonel Goshen is a peaceful, everyday citizen farmer out in New Jersey. He will hoe potatoes, milk the cows and shuck corn just like a dollar a day "hand." This makes the Colonel more or less plebeian, and also gives him a fondness for pork and beans that not all the glitter of a circus pageant can overcome. But on his farm he is a great man, too. When Col. Goshen says it is going to be good planting weather, everybody believes him. Whenever he tells a person anything, for that matter, that person always believes it, too. It is unhealthy not to. Then the colonel revels in the reputation of being more or less of a dude—and generally more—because he is obliged to have his clothes and shoes made to order, instead of buying them, like other folks, ready-made out of the stock of the village store.

It costs giants a good deal for their clothes, too. The tailors and shoemakers know that they have this class of persons quite at their mercy, and, like other people, tailors and shoemakers want to make money. They do make it out of giants. Their shoes have to be most carefully constructed—that is, those that are worn on exhibition. Of course height is a giant's stock in trade, and he doesn't want to squander any of it on thin soles and low heels. So they are made very much the other way, and generally add about two inches to the wearer's altitude. About $25 is what a giant has generally to pay for his exhibition shoes.

There is one giant that scorns all this sort of thing, and says very truly that it is beneath him. That is Mr. Chang, the overgrown gentleman from the Celestial Empire. When on public view Chang wears the costume of his native country, and could very easily "rope in" several inches on the unsuspecting multitude by wearing Chinese shoes with soles as thick as cobblestones. But no; the conscientious child of the Orient perfers thin sandals, honesty and corns to all the tricky elevation that sole leather can give.

Chang is one of the few giants whose appetite is out of all proportion to his physique. His meals are as dainty as those of a boarding-school girl who eats sweetmeats between times. A little cup of tea, an orange and a poached egg on toast generally constitute his breakfast bill of fare. While Colonel Goshen will drink a quart of beer without stopping, Chang prefers a thimbleful of brandy or vermouth. And then he makes cigarettes. It looks very funny to see him lounging in his room, his big frame not only filling but overlapping an enormous easy chair, his legs stretched out several yards, and a little bit of a white cigarette stuck in the lips that would accommodate a baseball bat better. Chang is not beautiful; he doesn't even claim that himself, but he is much admired by the fair sex. He a sort of pet among the ladies. He likes it, too, and nothing pats him in a better humor than to receive the perfumed little letters that he gets every day.

The Body of Stewart.

N. Y. Cor. of Philadelphia Times.

A very highly sensational story has gained currency, which identifies the skeleton of a man found under a flagging at 61 Rose street, this week, as that of Alexander T. Stewart, the merchant prince, whose body was stolen from its grave in 1878 and has never been recovered. The position in which the skeleton was found was entirely consistent with and indeed suggestive of its having been brought in a sack, doubled up and shoved into the excavation made from 59 Rose street under the wall with the areaway of No. 61. The detetives' investigations at the time of the robbery of the grave showed that Stewart's body was carried off in just that fashion—doubled up in a sack.

All the clues pointed toward a gang of thieves and outlaws in the Fourth ward as the perpetrators of the crime. No. 59 Rose street, at that time, was one of the headquarters of rascality in the Fourth ward. The bones were those of so tall a man that they were at first described as those of a giant, but they would fit the figure of Stewart, as he is now remembered, tolerably well. There was nothing about them to aid in their identification, they having evidently been buried without any clothing on.

The skeleton was partially identified as that of Frederick Buhl, who disappeared nineteen years ago; but his sister-in-law, who examined them, although a fortune in Germany depended upon obtaining positive proof of Buhl's death, was unable to make her identification positive enough to obtain possession of the bones, and they were buried in the potter's field. Her chief doubt was caused by the fact that some teeth of the skeleton were filled with gold, and she was unable to remember if her brother-in-law was ever so treated as to his jaws.

A. T. Stewart had gold filling in some of his teeth. If, upon further investigation, it should be found that the filling in the teeth of the skeleton corresponds with that known to have been in those of the dead millionaire the identification would be complete beyond any reasonable doubt. Then the crypt of the magnificent mausoleum at Garden City, L. I., would be tenanted after its many years of waiting empty. Detectives who have been working up the mystery of the bones ever since they were discovered are still on the case, and it is believed that they will have the skeleton disinterred and the teeth examined by the dentist who filled those of Mr. Stewart.

A MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON.

PRINCE BISMARCK, GERMANY'S PREMIER.

A Giant in Body and Mind—Early Duels—His Domestic Life.

From the New York Journal.

Among all the great men of Europe none have stood out more boldly prominent for many years than Prince von Bismarck. His has been the master-hand which has built up the great German Empire as it is to-day, and his is the master-mind which, by virtue of its vast ability, its bold daring and its supreme skill in diplomatic intrigue, shapes the political events of Europe to suit his own ambitious ends.

Bismarck is of noble birth, being descended from a Pomeranian family of distinction. In his youth he was very wild, and during his student's career at the university was renowned as one of the heaviest beer drinkers and most intrepid duelists of the day. He is known to have engaged in at least sixteen duels with swords. After his career at the university he was gazetted as lieutenant to a Pomeranian cuirassier regiment. Subsequently he abandoned the army for diplomacy, although he has never actually resigned from military service.

Bismarck was very young when he made up his mind to marry, and he was known to be so wild that the father of the young lady, Herr von Suttkammer, only consented to the marriage with a heavy heart and much misgiving. This marriage, however, turned out to be a very happy one, Bismarck proving most affectionate in his domestic life. His wife is a woman of simple habits and domestic tastes, whose love and veneration for her great husband are unbounded.

The pair have three children—Marie, married to Count Rantzau; Herbert, thirty-six years old, and William, thirty-three years old. Herbert is proud, haughty and not over brilliant; William is affable and of pleasant disposition, inheriting far more of his father's ability than his elder brother.

By the sternness of his character and his inexorable methods of crushing his opponents, Bismarck has earned the title in his official capacity of "The Man of Blood and Iron." Foreign statesmen fear him, and his opponents at home have so far all sooner or later been made to feel the effect of his hatred. Even the august sovereign, Emperor William, stands in some awe of his stern Chancellor, and the Empress, who for a long time intrigued against him, has come to regard such conduct as all too hazardous, and now leaves him severely alone. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess bear him respect mingled with affection, but he is fairly worshipped by their son, Prince William, an ambitious young prince, whose admiration for the Chancellor smacks strongly of most ardent hero-worship.

In appearance Prince Bismarck is very tall, being nearly six feet four inches in height, with a massive form and broad, strong shoulders. His features are strong and rugged, with deep lines emphasizing the natural sternness of the expression. At home "the man of blood and iron" is very different from the stern Chancellor of official life. There he unbends and gives himself over to the enjoyment of his family life with the keenest zest. Seated by his own fireside smoking his long German pipe, he loves to indulge in the kind of talk into which travelers enter over a mug of ale in some comfortable village inn. He thinks aloud in the midst of his family circle, philosophizes, probes his conscience, and sometimes utters, with a deep-drawn sigh, a confession of some weakness or wrong-doing into which he has been drawn.

He has a fine country-seat at Schoenhausen, but his favorite country residence is at Varzin, where he has a magnificent park, with broad belts of woods stretching down to the river's edge. The house itself is quite unpretentious, being only two stories high. It is furnished entirely with oak in the early Renaissance style.

When at his country-seat the Prince rises at 7 o'clock, dons a broad-brimmed, soft felt hat and green coat with horn buttons, and calling his dog, strolls out through the woods. Breakfast is served to the family and visitors at 10 o'clock. At 11 the Prince is to be found in his study, the table of which is by this time found to be covered with letters, newspapers and dispatches.

The dinner hour is 5 sharp, and this time is not deviated from in Berlin or even upon the occasion of the diplomatic dinner on the Emperor's birthday. At dinner four plain courses are usually served. The Prince leads the conversation and is apt to be very animated when visitors are present.

He used to be fond of whiskey, light wines and champagnes, but lately he has been ordered by his physicians to give up all alcoholic liquors. He has obeyed the instruction, except as regards beer, which he consumes in large quantities. The doctors tell him that this aggravates the rheumatic pains from which he suffers, but he firmly declines to give up his beer. He is a heavy smoker, his long German pipe being of late years his favorite form of enjoying tobacco.

Unleavened Bread of the Passover.

From the Milling World.

The "Pesach" festival or Jewish Passover is the only festival in which "matzos" is the one bread allowed. The bread is unleavened, and there are now four cities in America with unleavened bread bakeries—New York, New Orleans, Chicago and Cincinnati. In order to supply the demand these bakeries begin baking two months before the beginning of the Passover. The matzos look like the ordinary hard-tack, except that they are a foot square. They are made of flour and water, and contain no other ingredients. After the flour has been kneaded into a stiff dough, a lump of it containing about fifty pounds is placed on a great block of wood and pressed into a thick sheet with a great beam which is fastened to the block at one end by an iron link and staple. The sheet is next placed under an iron roller, from which it emerges into a long ribbon. It passes through several rollers until it is thin enoughfor baking. It is then stamped and cut into unbaked matzos, which are placed upon a wooden tray having a long handle and deposited in an oven. In three minutes they are done, white and crisp.

"Westward, ho!" was the exclamation of the watermen who plied on the Thames. Dekker took the exclamation for the title of a comedy, and John Chapman and Marston adopted that of "Eastward, ho!" for one they wrote later.

THAT YANKEE HORSE.

A Capture by the Confederates that Proved an "Elephant" on their Hands.

Ex-Rebel in Detroit Free Press.

In one of the early cavalry engagements around Brandy Station the squadron to which I was attached captured a Federal captain who belonged, if I remember right, to a command called the Harris Light Cavalry. We got several other prisoners at the same time, but the incident would not be worth recording except for the fact that we captured with the captain a horse which was destined to make the Southern Confederacy considerable trouble. He was a powerful black stallion, and had been purchased of a Maryland farmer on account of his beauty, action and endurance. The purchaser knew that the beast had an evil temper, but he depended on army life to cure him.

The captain, having been fairly captured in armed conflict, could only expect honorable treatment, but he did feel awfully cut up at losing that horse. He claimed to be the only man who had succeeded in riding him, or who could control his outbreaks of temper, and he warned us to look out for deviltry. Our captain appropriated the beast for his own use, but it was only a day or two before he discovered that he had a Tartar on his hands. His orderly attempted to saddle the horse, and was seized and shaken about until he was laid up for a month. Then three soldiers tried it, and one had a leg broken by a kick and the others abandoned the job. The beast was chuck full of old Satan, and on the night of the day he laid out the two men he broke loose from the feed-line and disabled three horses before he could be secured.

The captain was advised to relinquish his prize to the artillery, but he refused. A more perfect horse you never saw, and one could tell by the look of him that he had all the speed a reckless rider could ask for, and all the bottom needed for long marches. He was starved for two or three days, and this process seemed to work a cure. He became good-natured and gentle, and during the next ten days was as humble as any beast bestrode by a private. Then, early one morning we got the call of "boots and saddles," and made a skip of ten miles to head off a party of Federal raiders. Our battery took position on a hill over which the highway led, and we deployed to right and left to support it. The enemy were not going back without a fight. They planted their guns and got to work, and their cavalry filed into the fields to test our metal.

Whether it was the firing, the sight of the Yankee flag, or because his term of good behavior was ended I know not, but that black horse suddenly began his antics. The captain could stick to the saddle, but could not control him. The beast plunged in and out of our lines, pushing over horses and destroying our alignment, and then made a rush on our guns. I saw him jump over two of the pieces with my own eyes, and I learned afterwards that he severely injured three of the artillerists. For five minutes he prevented the use of two of the pieces, and during this time the Federals were pounding us hot and heavy. The horse finally reared, fell back on the captain and crushed him to a jelly, and then sprang up and rushed for our left wing. Half a dozen dismounted men tried to catch him, and when they finally failed we opened on him with our revolvers. Out of fifty shots one or two bullets raked him, and then he was mad. He rushed into our ranks with open mouth, biting, striking and kicking, and just when we were in a hubbub the Federals charged us. We were licked inside of three minutes, and but for the way the other wing and the battery held on every one of us would have been gobbled. As it was, we lost five killed, seven wounded and thirteen taken prisoner, and were thankful to get off with those results. The Federals got the black horse as well, and some of the men who were taken prisoner told me afterwards that the animal quieted right down as soon as he saw the blue uniforms about him.

A Zuni Priestess in Washington.

Wash. Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial.

The Princess Weh-Weh of the Zuni tribe, who has made such a hit here in Washington society, was out on the avenue yesterday alone. She made quite a sensation. She was in full Zuni dress. Her head was bare, with the exception of a few ornaments twisted in her long, straight black hair. A blue blanket, beaded and ornamented, formed the main garment of her dress. Her white moccasins and enormous anklets played in and out from under this blue blanket dress with an easy, loping stride, which could not be imitated by any woman in high-heeled shoes. She completed her out-door attire with a fiery red satin umbrella, which she carried close down over her head, as delighted with its brilliant color as a child. She had not walked far down the avenue when it began to rain. The Princess showed that she was prudent in the use of her civilized finery; the red umbrella was shut up with a snap and stowed away somewhere in the folds of the blue blanket dress, while from another hidden pocket she drew forth a black cotton umbrella, which she hoisted in place of the red one, and resumed her swinging walk with her usual stolid composure. The Princess has a perfect passion for shopping. Every piece of money that she can get is at once expended. It is the delight of her life to get away from the people with whom she is stopping to go for a several hours' tour of the stores. Although she is a priestess at home, one of a band of six who have taken vows of celibacy, yet she is as fond of bright articles of adornment as the most finical of society dames.

John Quincy Adams and his Driver.

A few days before the inauguration of Harrison, the horses of John Quincy Adams became frightened near the Capitol by the discharge of firearms and ran away, overturning the carriage and injuring the coachman. Mr. Adams remained at home for two days, and bestowed all the attention and the time upon the man that a child could give its father, regarding alike the religious condition and physical sufferings of the unfortunate servant. The first interview between man and master was quite touching. "Your horses are gone and the carriage with them," said the servant, when he first saw Mr. Adams after the accident, and adding to this that he was a "dyiug man." "Never mind the horses and carriage," said Mr. Adams kindly; "if you are a dying man, think of your soul."

THE BURNING MOUNTAIN.

THE REMARKABLE STORY OF A PARTY OF HUNTSMEN.

Subterranean Conflagrations which have Set the Manitou River to Boiling.

Correspondence of the Charleston News and Courier

A most startling story comes from Ottawa, Canada. A party of five young gentlemen from the maritime provinces, under the guidance of an Indian guide, left here two weeks ago to hunt in the Manitou River distriet, in the Northwest Territory. Today the five sportsmen returned *en route* for home. They brought no game, but instead came burdened with a most marvelous story of a burning mountain in their hunting district. The names of the young men are Sutton, Williamson, Van Horne, Cribbs and Alexander.

The district in which they went hunting lies about fifty miles to the south of the Canadian Pacific Railway track from Brule on the high lands near the Manitou River. This locality is just north of the United States boundary line from Black Duck Lake in Minnesota. They report having left Brule in company with their guide, journeying southward. After traversing some distance they met a mountaineer's family on the way into the town, with all their goods and chattels packed on two lean-looking horses. The mother carried a sick child in her arms, and two little tow-headed girls toddled along barefoot after the father. Two sons and a daughter led the way.

Their appearance showed that they were leaving hastily for some reason, and they were fleeing the region in which they had lived on account of "some terrible fire." They said that they had lived on a patch of cleared ground on a mountain side, whose base formed a portion of the Manitou River's bank; that the terrible fire was somewhere over, behind or under the mountain; that no smoke was visible, but the air was stifling, and the river at certain points so hot that the fish died in it. The first intimation that the father, whose name is Malcolm, had of this strange phenomenon was the unusual sight of a great number of dead fish in the Manitou. The ice in the river in their vicinity had broken up earlier than usual this year, but they had been very greatly surprised to find that above and below the place where they lived the ice had remained the normal length of time. Strangely hot winds also came down into the valley, while elsewhere the atmosphere was of wintry chilliness.

The hunters found that about a mile further up the stream the mountain side where it extended under the river bed became so hot that it heated the water, which flows slowly there, until steam rose from the surface near the banks. This was faintly noticeable for a short distance further up, but beyond that the water by degrees resumed its normal state. The atmosphere was found to be very warm, and the slightest exertion caused perspiration. Close to the spot where the farmer had lived the hunters found the air to be almost stifling, and there also the earth was too hot in places to touch with the hand. Nothing else was noticeable, the mountain being bleak and bare as winter, but further back on its sides the heat was absolutely unbearable. After climbing up its thickly-wooded sides for two or three hundred feet the hardy hunters were forced to return, as the air was suffocating. Animals had left their retreats, the birds steered clear of the locality, and not a living thing was to be seen.

The earth was dry and cracked with the subterranean heat. Dead snakes without number were discovered by the hunters. The heat, instead of diminishing, was found to increase the higher they went up the mountain side; the cracks in the earth widened and new ones appeared, and the locality became uninhabitable.

The town of Brule is very much excited over the discovery, and on Wednesday a party of half a dozen men started for the scene of the burning mountain. It is about five or ten miles from any habitation. Men well-acquainted with the geology of the province declare that the location of this volcanic area has been fixed to a nicety, and might be with reason expected. Their theory is that the bituminous coal, in which this mountain range is known to be rich, has by some phenomenal means become ignited, the vast and smouldering mass far down in the mountain's heart making a mighty cauldron of the Manitou River's bed.

Life Among the Neapolitan Natives.

Letter in the San Francisco Chronicle.

The homes in which these people live are now what they were thirty years ago, and they still herd together without distinction of age or sex, without light or air or even the show of decency. Add to all this the fact that the drains of Naples are so badly constructed that unless there is a great deal of rain they are completely clogged with impurity. Intermittent and typhus fever are increasing yearly, and a pestilence would at any time carry off the population by thousands. Where such is the condition of the poor, is it to be wondered at that the most hopeful philanthropists are disheartened? All this will no doubt be changed some day, but meanwhile the list of deaths will grow longer and longer, and one cannot think of the prospect before these poor wretches without a sinking of the heart.

General Pleasanton.

Washington Letter to North American.

General Pleasanton, the gallant cavalry leader, is old now, and one would never imagine that the small, soft-spoken, mild-mannered gentleman once led thundering troops of horse dashing to battle. Gen. Pleasanton is a victim of insomnia, and may be met at all hours of the night in the hotel lobbies or walking about the street waiting for his eyelids to grow heavy and hide the ungrateful world from his steel-gray eyes. He is very poor; indeed it is said of late he has been a pensioner on an old crony who keeps a small hotel and restaurant here. A bill to restore General Pleasanton to the army and place him on the retired list has been before Congress for years, but the poor old man is still waiting for it to pass. He is too proud to lobby for its passage himself, and so he struggles on without friends or money. He is a most entertaining talker, and is nearly always surrounded by an interested group, listening to vivid reminiscences of the struggle in which he took no insignificant part.

FORTY-EIGHT WOUNDS.

A Soldier Who was in Truth a Battle-Scarred Veteran.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Among the battle-scarred veterans of the civil war who went from Maine is John F. Chase, of Augusta. He was a rugged farmer's boy, eighteen years of age, when prompted by a sense of loyalty he rallied to his country's defense. He was the fifth who enlisted in this State under the first call for troops in 1861. Four brothers of his also enlisted, two of whom were killed and two were wounded. He took part in all the battles of the Potomac, from the first Bull Run to Gettysburg. During his entire term of service the post of duty and danger always found him present. This is the testimony of his captain, which has often been expressed. He never aspired to rank, not even to wearing the chevrons of a corporal. He was content, as well as proud, in simply being cannoneer No. 1 of the Fifth Maine Battery. Two weeks ago Private Chase was in Washington, when General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, in introducing him to his friends said: "Here's a man who probably has more wounds on his person than any other soldier living."

General Black did not speak unadvisedly. For nearly three years Private Chase went through every arduous and trying campaign of his battery without a scratch, to be at last battered and broken by a Confederate shell on the bloody field of Gettysburg. He bears forty-eight wounds as the mementoes of that battle. It scarcely seems credible that anyone could have passed through such a fearful baptism of blood and still survive. The story may be told in a few words:

The Fifth Maine Battery was attached to the First Corps under General Reynolds. It was the third day of the fight, and the battery was posted on Seminary or Weed's Hill. The Confederate General Pickett was making his famous charge on our left centre, and a terrible artillery duel was in progress. The battery was in a hard place, being between cross-fires. The air was full of the missiles of death. The heroic Chase, with his shirt sleeves rolled up and his face black with powder and smoke, was in the act of ramming home a cartridge when a Confederate shell fell aboat three feet from him and burst. The fragments flew in all directions. Chase was thrown nearly a rod from his gun and fell insensible. His clothes were stripped clean from about his body. His right arm was blown off, his left eye literally torn from its socket, while the breast and shoulders were gashed with wounds. He was carried to the rear. Two days after, when the dead were buried, he was being conveyed with others to the grave. A groan from him attracted attention, and he was discovered to be alive. Upon recovering consciousness the first words that came from his lips were: "Did we win the battle?"

Private Chase's pluck at Chancellorsville received the commendation of General Hooker. His battery was facing a most destructive fire from the enemy's batteries. All the officers and men of his battery being either killed or wounded, he, with another brave comrade, fired his gun seven times after the other guns of the battery had ceased work. The gun was then dragged off by the two, the horses having been shot or disabled, to prevent its capture by the enemy, who shortly afterward occupied the position that had been vacated by our retreating forces.

Prince Napoleon.

Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, cousin of the Emporor Napoleon III., was born at Trieste, September 9th, 1822. His youth was passed visiting the different countries of Europe, and in 1845 he visited Paris under the name of Comte de Montfort, but was forced to leave the city on account of the political complications he produced. He returned, however, after the rebellion of 1848, and was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme Republican party known as the "Mountain." In 1855 he was appointed to a command in the expedition of the Crimea; but his sudden retirement from his post, under the pretence of ill-health, was the cause of his receiving the soubriquet of "Plon-Plon."

Prince Napoleon has traveled much and made many voyages in his yacht, coming to this country during the civil war, and forming the acquaintance of Lincoln, Seward, and of several Federal and Confederate Generals. In June, 1863, he visited Egypt to ascertain the progress that was being made on the Suez canal. When war was declared upon Prussia Prince Napoleon applied to his cousin for a military command, which was declined; but he was sent on a confidential mission to Italy, but failed to secure the assistance of Victor Emanuel. After the fall of the Empire he spent considerable time in Brussels and other Continental cities, but ultimately fixed his residence in England. It was a long time before he returned to his native country. Twenty years ago his resemblance to the first Napoleon was so striking as to make his entrance into a room create a positive sensation.

A Story of City Life.

From the New York News.

While I am as far downtown as Wall street let me tell you an old story. There is a broker on New street who every quarter of a year makes out a check for $250 to give to a decently-dressed old Irish woman who comes down to his office punctually at noon in a cab he pays for. Five years ago the son and only support of this pensioner was a thriving young public hackman, owning his turnout and doing well. One night he took up a wealthy Englishman at a French ball, and drove him up to Central Park to have the champagne blown out of him before he went to bed. They drove about the frosty street till dawn, and on their slow way down Broadway were halted by a gang of ruffians fresh from some thieves' ball. The driver made a stout fight for his fare, who was helpless with drink, and, though he got some hard blows on the head, managed to drive them off. Poor Jarvey had caught a fractured skull, however, and fell ill a few days later, lingered for a month or so and died mad. The Englishman had given him $50 for taking care of him and gone off to England before he knew of his misfortune. A paragraph in a newspaper which was sent to him apprised him of it, and he wrote immediately to his banker to have his savior's mother taken care of, and taken care of she is to this day and will be till she dies.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 29, 1886.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The Chadbourn *Times* states that the bar of Columbus county is in favor of a new Supreme Court.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* has a strange way of collating and publishing the news. On one page of its last Saturday's issue it made the erroneous statement that Cumberland county had endorsed the present Supreme Court, and on another page appeared the fact that Cumberland county had declared for a new Supreme Court. Which item will the *News* have us to accept as correct? In the language of Dickens's hackman, "we are not partick'lar; all we want to know is—which?"

Read Mr. D. H. McLean's graceful letter notifying Judge Clark of his nomination, and the latter's admirable letter of acceptance. The last is well-worthy of preservation as an enunciation of important truths from an occupant of the bench which it would be well for every conservator and custodian of the law to treasure carefully. The people, who (to borrow Judge Clark's own words) "look quite through the deeds of men, and scrutinize sharply the acts of their servants," see no stain on his official robes or blemish in the clear record of his official acts, and the convention of his district has given some expression of this feeling by its recent action.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The important duty is to-day before the Democrats of the 7th Judicial district to nominate a Solicitor to serve the people and maintain the integrity and majesty of the law for the coming four years. The subject of this nomination has evoked much warm interest throughout the district, and the indications are that the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee will this morning call to order a large assemblage of influential citizens from the different counties to be represented.

All of those who have been mentioned for the position of Solicitor, and whose names will be presented and urged by their friends on the floor of the convention to-day, are men of high standing in their profession, of legal ability, intellectual force and unsullied integrity. To whomsoever of them, then, the nomination shall be tendered, the delegates may return home with the gratifying reflection that they have not placed the standard in feeble or unworthy hands, and that they need not fear discontented murmurs from the people at the manner in which they have performed their duty.

If we may be permitted to say a word just here, without laying ourself open to the imputation of reading the convention a lecture, we would impress upon its members the paramount importance of good feeling throughout the deliberations—the *fortiter in re* by all means, but tempered by the *suaviter in modo*. In the large number of Democratic votes and in the high character and intelligence of the people composing it, a convention of such a district as ours cannot be held without attracting a large share of public attention—and especially the anxious, undivided attention of our political enemies. As we have taken occasion to say, too, in another connection, the Democratic party in North Carolina should bear in mind that in every step of the present State canvass—in every convention held and in every nomination made—we are going through a probationary exercise, as it were, a sort of review, for the great Presidential struggle of 1888—and that in proportion to the harmony, compactness and strength of our organization now will be our usefulness in that contest.

Then, working under the good old Democratic rule of a two-thirds majority, let the delegates in this convention fight to the "last ditch" for their friends; and when the battle is over let them wipe up the gore of the slain, that the pretty, twinkling feet of the fair votaries of Terpsichore at the "German" and ball during the Fruit Fair next week may not catch the ensanguined stain of the political victims, and then return home and work until the election for the lucky nominee.

THE WADESBORO CONVENTION.

The convention which met at Wadesboro on the 21st inst., to choose a candidate for Congress for the 6th Congressional district, nominated Col. A. W. Rowland, of Robeson county, after a very sharp and animated contest in which 58 ballots were cast before arriving at the result. The names of Lieut. Gov. Stedman, of New Hanover, Col. A. W. Rowland, of Robeson, Col. S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and Messrs. Covington, of Union, Legrand, of Richmond, and Pemberton, of Stanly, were placed before the convention, with the result, on the first ballot, of Stedman, 1144; Rowland, 84; Covington, 72; Legrand, 56½; Alexander, 48; Pemberton, 22—total, 391 votes. After the 56th ballot—there being at that time only the names of Covington, Rowland and Stedman before the convention—the latter's name was withdrawn, and the struggle on the next two ballots was between the friends of Covington and Rowland, with the final vote of 233½ for Rowland and 157½ for Covington.

The nomination of Col. Rowland cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the Democracy of that district, his canvass being attended by great enthusiasm and closing with a sweeping victory at the polls. A prominent lawyer, a graceful and able speaker, of splendid presence and carriage on the platform, and, above all, a "square" man and an uncompromising Democrat, he is well-fitted to lead his party, and we heartily sympathize with our good neighbors of Robeson in the delight with which they now take the field. Next November we expect to hear them yell and see the light of their bonfires clear up here on the sand hills.

THE RALEIGH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The nominating convention of the Judicial district composed of the counties of Wake, Wayne, Harnett and Johnston, met at Smithfield, last Thursday, 22nd inst., and was called to order by W. N. Jones, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the District. During the conference of a committee on permanent organization, consisting of Messrs. R. T. Gray, of Wake, F. A. Daniels, of Wayne, B. F. Shaw, of Harnett, and E. S. Moore, of Johnston, the convention was addressed by Messrs. Jones, D. H. McLean and others.

The permanent organization of the convention was then effected as follows: President, D. H. McLean, of Harnett; Vice Presidents, H. Weill, of Wayne, J. L. Hodges, of Harnett, E. S. Abell, of Johnston, and D. E. Everitt, of Wake; Secretaries, J. I. McRee, of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, Josephus Daniels, of the *State Chronicle*, E. T. Booker, of the Smithfield *Herald*, and J. J. Stone, of the Clayton *Bud*.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a Superior Court Judge and Solicitor for the district, resulting in the renomination, by acclamation, of Judge Clark and Solicitor Galloway. Judge Clark has achieved rapidly a splendid reputation on the bench, while Mr. Galloway's ability as the State's prosecutor on the criminal docket of his district is everywhere recognized, and the nomination will of course meet with the party's cordial endorsement.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE CLARK.

Correspondence Between His Honor and the President of the Convention.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., July 22, 1886.

Hon. Walter Clark:

Dear Sir—As chairman of the Democratic convention of the 4th judicial district of North Carolina, it becomes my pleasant duty to inform you that at a meeting of said convention, held in the town of Smithfield, the 22nd inst., you were unanimously and by acclamation nominated as the candidate of our party for the position of Judge of the Superior Court for this district.

When it is remembered that having been appointed by his excellency, the Governor, to the position on the bench you now hold, only a few months before the assembling of the convention, when it might have been suggested that a course of wise policy was that of winning conciliation, you have nevertheless pursued the line of rigid right with a manliness and fearlessness that have commended you to the good people of our entire State, it is no wonder that one of the best conventions I have ever seen has selected you with such unanimity to wear the ermine that you have already worn with such ability and purity.

Trusting that you will accept the nomination tendered you, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, etc.,

DAN'L H. McLEAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., 24th July, 1886.

Hon. D. H. McLean, Ch'm'n &c.:

Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 23rd inst. is before me.

A public officer is a public servant. The office is conferred upon him to the sole end that the public may be served, and if in the discharge of its duties he is influenced by any considerations of personal advantage to himself or by any other motive than benefit to the people whom he has been called upon to serve, he is false to his trust and unworthy of his office.

The judiciary is that branch of the State government which is nearest to the people, and upon its impartiality and efficiency the interest of every citizen largely depends. The largest part of the taxation of the State is required for the necessary expenses of our courts. The courts are established that life, liberty and property may be protected. It is the duty of those charged with the administration of the courts to see that there is no undue waste of the public time and that justice is administered as speedily and economically as is consistent with exact justice to all parties. The taxpayer has a right to require that his contribution to public uses shall not be wasted by an inefficient administration of the courts.

The administration of criminal law punishment, while merciful, should be directed not merely to the punishment of the defendant but to deter others from like offences and thereby to diminish the volume of crime which taxes the pockets and the patience of our people. Especial pains should be taken that the hand of the law should not fall only upon the weak and the poor, while wealthy and influential offenders are allowed to go unwhipped of justice.

These are the sentiments which have actuated me during the short time I have been upon the bench. Coming into the discharge of duties new to me, I have, of course, made many mistakes. The people, who look quite through the deeds of men, and scrutinize sharply, as they have a right to do, the acts of their servants, are aware of how far I have fallen short of the mark, but in their generosity they have appreciated my motives and taken the will for the deed. I so understand the unanimous vote of your convention. I am deeply touched by this mark of confidence from the people of this judicial district, as expressed by your convention. Next to the approval of his own conscience, the highest reward a public officer can have is the approbation of good men.

I accept the nomination so flatteringly bestowed, and thank you for the kind terms in which you have conveyed to me the action of the convention.

Very truly yours,

WALTER CLARK.

Great Excitement Relative to Editor Cutting.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1886.—Special dispatches from El Paso and Fort Worth, Texas, published here this morning, indicate the great excitement that prevails throughout Texas over the detention of Editor Cutting by the authorities of the State of Chihuahua, after the repeated demands for his release by the American consul. The newspapers assert that the men of Texas are ready for war, and that it needs but a word to start one.

A special from San Antonio says: "There is considerable bustle about military headquarters here, and although the officers are reticent, a report is current that Gen. Stanly has received orders to have all his available force in readiness to move at a moment's notice to El Paso, whenever the order therefor is received. The gathering of the Mexican war cloud is watched here with a great deal of interest, and but one opinion prevails: that the Mexican government should be taught that it cannot treat American citizens with indignity."

Status of the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1885.—The conferees on the River and Harbor bill had another long session last night without arriving at any agreement. Five of the amendments made by the Senate form the main obstacle in conference. These are items for the improvement of the Potomac flats, New York harbor, Sandy Bay, purchase of the Portage Lake Ship Canal, and the construction of the Hennepin Canal. Although but $2,000,000 are appropriated for these improvements, yet the undertaking of the work would involve an untold total appropriation of $20,000,000, and as the House had not had an opportunity of passing on the items, the conferees on the part of the House have determined to report back a disagreement in order to test the sense of the body on the amendments in question.

The President arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The journey after leaving Albany was devoid of incident.

The Friends' School.

Correspondence of the Greensboro Patriot.

At the last meeting of the trustees of this institution it was shown that the enrollment for the last term was 144—83 boys and 61 girls. Tennessee furnished 5, Virginia 4, Ohio 2, Florida 2, Nebraska 2, South Carolina 1, Minnesota 1 and Canada 1, besides North Carolinians. Also, that the farm connected showed in products used in the school $732 worth, which cost $506.82, leaving a net profit to the credit of the farm of $225.18, which proves two things—good, fresh vegetables, plenty of good, nourishing milk, as well as farming, will pay.

The class of surveying produced 14 plats of the farm, any of which would be creditable to any surveyor in the State, and was the means of securing a good job during the vacation by one of the class.

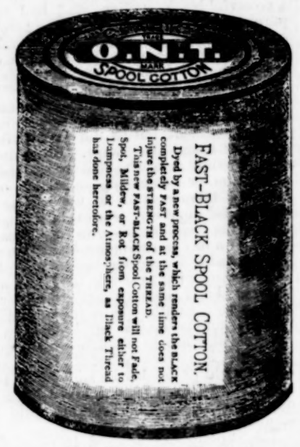
Reid of Rockingham.

Special Dispatch to the State Chronicle.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 21, 1886.—At the Democratic convention of the Fifth Congressional district which was held at this place to-day, Hon. James W. Reid, of Rockingham county, was renominated for Congress without opposition. The convention was largely attended, and great Democratic enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Reid was present, and, being called upon, made one of his telling speeches. He will be reelected, and again worthily represent the good people of the staunch old 5th district.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1812.


O. N. T.
SPOOL COTTON
FAST-BLACK SPOOL COTTON.
Dyed by a new process, which renders the BLACK completely FAST and at the same time does not injure the STRENGTH of the THREAD. This new FASTNESS of Spool Cotton will not Fade, Spot, Mildew, or Rot from dampness either in Dampness or the Atmosphere, as Black Thread has done heretofore.

(Wound on WHITE Spools.)

A full line of this celebrated **THREAD** in **WHITE, FAST BLACK** and **COLORS** for sale at wholesale and retail by

F. W. THORNTON,

july 29-3m Fayetteville, N. C.

READ THIS!

Take Hold of It.

We have just finished taking inventory of stock, and wishing to dispose of a list of goods which we have, we offer them at

Bargains:

Some of Them AT COST, and Even Lower when Necessary.

The quality of most of them is guaranteed, and when not, prices will be so low as to allow the purchaser no risk.

THIS OFFER OPEN UNTIL THE GOODS ARE SOLD.

Call and examine our list and the goods. If low prices will induce you to purchase, our efforts will not be in vain.

Come and bring a small amount of HARD MONEY with you. It demands close prices and will get them.

CIGARS

From $11.50 to $75.00 per M.

SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO,

Canned Goods in Tin and Glass, Pickles—fine goods, guaranteed, Mackerel in Kits, Quarter and Half Bbls.

HARDWARE:

A variety that we offer extra inducements on—Rims, Hubs and Spokes, Axles, Iron, etc., etc.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

july 29 tf

BROWN'S Crockery Store

J. D. BROWN & CO.

——Are offering——

Bargains

In goods in their line

——TO MAKE ROOM FOR——

HEAVY SHIPMENTS

OF

Fall and Winter Goods

Which they will receive at an early day.

J. D. BROWN & CO.,

No. 8 HAY STREET,

july 29-tf (2 doors above Hinsdale's Corner.)

Township Meeting.

In accordance with a call of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, there will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of Gray's Creek township, at Butler's shop, on Saturday, August 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said township in the nominating convention to be held in Fayetteville on Saturday, September 4, 1886. A full attendance is desired.

J. A. GAINEY,
Ch'm'n Township Ex. Com.

C. G. CAIN, Sec'y. july 29-tm

Teachers Wanted.

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 9, THE TRUSTEES of the Fayetteville Graded and Normal School for whites will elect one male teacher and six female teachers for the term commencing September 20, 1886, and ending May 20, 1887. Applications may be sent to

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
july 29-1t Ch'm'n. Executive Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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When Cuttings

are announced in any manner, whether in general terms, or by giving prices, the public can rely on the fact that

FRANK THORNTON

Does not propose to concede his position as the

THE LEADER

Of the Dry Goods Trade in this City,

which he has maintained with a business experience dating back over

A Quarter of a Century.

We were the first to "put a head on" the reduction business by announcing figures, and we would repeat for the benefit of the public a comparatively short list as relating to the numerous inducements we offer:

Holmesville O. O. Bleached Shirting, 4c. per yard;
Holmesville 4—4 Bleached Shirting, 6c. per yard;
Barker 1 yard wide Bleached Shirting, 7c. per yard;
Fruit of the Loom 1 yard wide Bleached Shirting, 7½c. per yard;
Wamsutta 1 yard wide Bleached Shirting, 10c. per yard;
New York Mills 1 yard wide Bleached Shirting, 10c. per yard;

Lonsdale Cambric 10c. per yard;

Unbleached 10—4 Sheeting, 12½c. per yard;
Unbleached 10—4 Sheeting, higher grade, 14½c. per yard;
Best Bleached 10—4 Sheeting, 16½c. per yard;

Fancy Dress Lawns, 3c. per yard;

Best Fancy Dress Lawns—fast colors—4c. per yard;

Crinkled Seersuckers—best grade—10c. per yard;

Sheer White Dress Plaids, 10c. per yard; Reduction prices elsewhere, 15c. per yard;
Wool Dress Goods, 10c. per yard; Reduction prices elsewhere, 15c. per yard;
Dress Ginghams, 7c. per yard; Reduction prices elsewhere, 15c. per yard;
Good Prints, 4c. per yard; Reduction prices elsewhere, 5c. per yard;
Splendid grade Gents' Shirts, 40c.; Reduction prices elsewhere, 75 cents.

Pearl Shirts, (THE OLD RELIABLE,) 80c.

Price all over the Country, $1.00.

American Corsets, 19c.; French Woven Corsets, 31c;
French Woven 100 bone Corsets, 43c.

At Precisely New York Cost:

A splendid line of elegant Embroidered Robes; a full assortment of Summer Silks; an elaborate display of Ladies' Underwear, consisting of Chemises, Night Gowns, Drawers, Corset Covers, Skirts, etc.; a most attractive selection of Hamburg Edgings.

The Prices on these Goods CANNOT BE MET.

FRANK THORNTON.

july 29-f

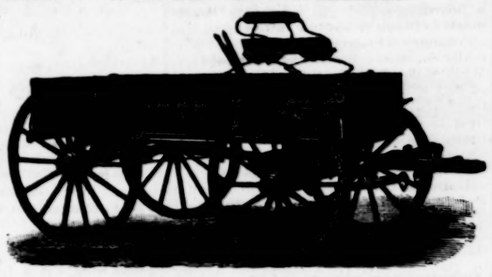
"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a

LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.

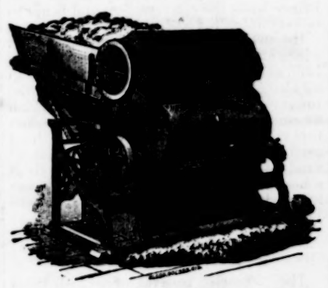


Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y **A. E. RANKIN & CO.**



THE GULLET GIN.

I have taken the agency for the

IMPROVED MAGNOLIA GULLET GIN,

and have now in stock a sample 50-saw Gin with Feeder and Condenser complete. This make of Gins is conceded the best sold, and obtained the

"FIRST DEGREE OF MERIT,"

Over all other makes, at the late Exposition at New Orleans.

I cordially invite an examination or correspondence from those who contemplate buying a Gin during the coming season.

july 8-2m **R. M. NIMOCKS.**

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES**, all numbers. Also

OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

——ALSO——

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At July 2, 1885. **McMILLAN BROS.** 135-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

GEO. BRANDT'S Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroidery. 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all,

GEO. BRANDT.

By

apl 22 1y

Refinishing Crape,

We renew black crape of GOOD QUALITY ONLY.

We restore faded and shabby Crape to its original BRIGHTNESS in VEILS or by the YARD.

FEATHERS REDYED.

We DYE and RECURL Ostrich Tips or Plumes of good quality in 3 to 5 days.

——A FULL LINE OF——

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS

——IN STOCK.——

New Goods two to three times a week.

MRS. DYE.

may 20

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

—JUST RECEIVED— AT McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF

Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business—Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

mar 18-tf **McNEILL & CO.**

Selling at Cost FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advancing Every Day,

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CAR-LOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work.

july 22 **JAS. D. McNEILL.** tf

Mad Stone.

FOR SALE. A genuine Virginia "Mad Stone," warranted to prevent hydrophobia and to cure all poisonous bites and stings instantly. Send 2 red stamps for further particulars. Address

B. P. SEAWELL, P. M.,
july 22-1m Bensalem, Moore Co., N. C.

ROCK ALUM SALT,

FOR PICKLING,

At GEO. A. THOMSON'S,

Headquarters.

Jonesboro High School,

REV. W. O. HIGHTOWER, Principal,

JONESBORO, MOORE CO., N. C.

Fall Term Opens August 9, and Closes December 24, 1886.

A full corps of instructors in all the English branches and the Classics, with French and German, Music, Drawing and Painting.

Buildings and grounds pleasant and commodious. Climate salubrious. Communication direct with all parts of the State by Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. Good, wholesome board, including lights, fuel and washing, at $10 per month. Social and religious advantages unsurpassed. For circular, with terms and other particulars, address the principal,

W. O. HIGHTOWER,
july 8-1m Jonesboro, Moore Co., N. C.

——OFFICE——

C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 12, 1886.

NORTH CAROLINA RESORTS.

Tickets are on sale at Fayetteville, Sanford, Bennettsville and Shoe Heel, as below, at greatly reduced rates, good to return for the season:

From Fayetteville to Hickory and return, $9.35.
From Fayetteville to Asheville and return, $13.10.
From Fayetteville to Waynesville and return, $14.45.
From Fayetteville to Warm Springs and return, $14.80.
From Fayetteville to Old Point and return, $12.50.
From Fayetteville to Morehead City and return, $10.30.

Also, to Red Springs and Mt. Vernon Springs, from all points on this Road, at 2 cents per mile each way; good to return for ten days.

july 15-3t JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY.....JULY 29, 1886.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Good Reading for about 8 Cents a Month!!

As we intend to keep fully up with the stirring events of the coming campaign, we have decided to give the people of all this section an opportunity of keeping well-informed of public affairs at very small cost, and will furnish the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE 6 months for 50 cents—STRICTLY CASH. Of course there is no profit in these rates for a paper containing as much reading matter as ours; these are campaign rates, and at the expiration of the 6 months the original price will be restored. We cannot afford to allow commissions, but persons sending us clubs will receive an extra copy gratis.

This offer is open only until Aug. 8, and those designing to take advantage thereof should act promptly.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(See Second and Third Pages.)

CLARK—O. N. T. Spool Cotton.
J. D. BROWN & Co.—Bargains.
FRANK THORNTON—Reductions.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—Read This.
J. A. GAINEY—Township Meeting.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Teachers wanted.
MRS. ARCH. SMITH—During the Fruit Fair.
T. W. BROADFOOT & Co.—Fresh Drugs, etc.

Religious.

Rev. D. Jamieson, of Baltimore, preached on Sunday morning and evening in the Presbyterian Church, delivering two clear, forcible sermons to his attentive congregations. He will occupy the pulpit for the coming month.

A Suggestion.

There will doubtless be many exhibitors at the fruit f ir who will neither care to carry the'r fruits, etc., back home nor to be bothered about their sale. Could we not have an auction on the last day of articles donated, the proceeds to go to the hospital?

Caucus of the Delegation.

Maj. A. A. McKethan, chairman of the Cross Creek delegation, requests the delegates of Cumberland to meet at Williams Hall this morning at 10 o'clock, in advance of the convention, for a conference. This is in response to the wish of many delegates from different parts of the county.

Union Home and Hospital.

The following persons made contributions to the Union Home and Hospital for the first two weeks in July:

Mrs. W. J. McDonald, Mrs. G. A. Thomson, Mrs. Mary Cook, Mrs. Geo. Brandt, Mrs. W. A. Guthrie, Mrs. A. A. McKethan, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Thomson, Mrs. J. D. McNeill, Mrs. J. A. Worth, Mrs. Geo. P. McNeill, Mrs. J. D. Williams, Mrs J. C. Haigh, M s. R. P. Buxton, Mrs. Dr. Haigh, Mr. W. D. Smith, Miss Nannie Rankin, Miss Hattie Starr, Miss Kate Smith.

Handsome Work.

During a recent visit to the Cool Spring Mills we saw some handsome work being put up by Mr. Newbeury. Besides his common bedsteads and other furniture, which are neat, durable and sold at very reasonable prices, he does excellent job and custom work—two counters which he is making for Messrs. Pemberton and Prior especially suiting our taste. Mr. Newbeury complains of the present difficulty of procuring suitable timber to meet the demands of his business.

One of the Fruits Already.

At the extensive and busy establishment of Messrs. McMillan Bros., on Person street, may be seen quite a large number of tobacco flues finished and being carried to their plantations by the purchasers, while others are in process of construction. Tobacco culture is even now, therefore, having its good effect, in creating a new business which puts money in circulation and gives employment to labor. Of course the flues are good of their kind—the name of the makers is sufficient guarantee of that.

The Graded School.

The Trustees have very properly reelected Mr. Alex. Graham Superintendent of the Graded School, and on Monday week one male and six female teachers will be chosen. We are glad to know that the prospects are bright for the fall opening of this excellent institution. We do not claim for the school perfection, but it has proven a great benefaction to this community. We called the first graded school meeting ever held here, since which time we have neglected no chance to advance its interests in our feeble way, and we will continue to do all we can.

A Matter of Necessity.

Those of our subscribers who are in arrears, and who have persistently refused to pay any heed to our repeated notifications to that effect, cannot complain that we are now cutting them off. We have faithful patrons who care enough for the paper to pay up and renew, besides many new friends whose subscriptions are being entered on our books every week. The delinquents can take comfort in the fact that their dues are "charged to profit and loss" (profit to them and loss to us), and that they will never be pestered by solicitation from us.

Now is Your Time!

Only two or three more days remain during which our remarkable offer is open of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE for six months for 50 cents. Persons desiring to take the paper for a year now also have an opportunity of getting it for $1.50—and if we are not furnishing a weekly paper well worth the money, then we know nothing about the newspaper business. On an average we publish every week about 65,000 ems of reading matter, and, during the year, an amount which would fill a large quarto volume of nearly 1,000 pages. We carefully guard the space to which our readers are entitled, and never allow an inch of "dead" matter in our columns. On the very day on which the time of an advertisement or other notice expires it is removed; and, so far from resorting to any device to "fill up," we are constantly striving to increase the varied reading of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE for the benefit of its subscribers.

Come in between now and August 1, and secure the paper for 6 months for 50 cents, or for a year for $1.50.

A Visit to a Tobacco Farm.

Last Friday afternoon Maj. R. M. Orrell placed his horse and buggy at our disposal; and, as important business detained him in town, we rode out alone to his place on the Wilmington road. There, after giving ourself up to a brief space of rest and pleasant converse with the charming mistress of the pleasant home—which, modest and unpretentious, is blessed with all the adjuncts of refinement—we accompanied Mr. Jno. W. Williamson over that part of the farm which is devoted to the culture of tobacco.

Mr. Williamson—a native of Caswell county in the great tobacco belt of North Carolina—arrived here about two weeks ago, and will have the superintendence of Maj. Orrell's tobacco crop until it is ready for market. While the excessive rains have, of course, to some extent injured the weed and retarded its growth, Mr. Williamson expresses surprise at the excellent condition in which he finds the tobacco in Cumberland—more promising than that in counties farther west. While the wet weather has set the plant back, the bud-worm has proven quite destructive to Maj. Orrell's tobacco, its ravages being everywhere apparent. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Williamson is well-satisfied with the condition of things, and promises to have ready for market a satisfactory yield of bright yellow tobacco, if he can have a gentle rain about once a week for the next three or four weeks; a drought now would be disastrous. This week two barns are to be built, although they will be barely sufficient, as the crop of 13 or 14 acres could well find use for three barns.

A part of Maj. Orrell's tobacco land is old and a part new ground—divided, we believe, about equally. The plant on the latter appears more healthy and vigorous than that on the remainder of the land, although not any farther advanced. Mr. Williamson gives it as his opinion, from what opportunity he has had of examining the soil, that we have good tobacco land in Cumberland; and in his conversation he impressed us with his ready fund of information, his earnestness and his familiarity with his business. He is a warm advocate of the establishment of a tobacco warehouse in Fayetteville, and he predicts through this means an impetus to the culture of tobacco as well as an increase of the business of the town.

We hope soon to pay a visit to the tobacco farm of Dr. J. W. McNeill, which all accounts agree in pronouncing exceptionally fine. Dr. McNeill, Maj. Orrell and Messrs. Walker, Williams and others are giving the matter of tobacco cultivation a thorough test, and we intend to keep as correctly informed of their work as possible, so that at the close of the season we may be able to lay before our readers the benefit of their experience and the result of their operations. We are certainly not yet prepared to say that there is a "bonanza" in tobacco, but we do know that the farmers of this section sorely need some crop that will afford them a little ready money during the year—and the margin is and will continue to be too close on cotton.

Campbellton Methodist Mission.

For the following interesting account of Sunday services in Campbellton we are indebted to a friend:

On Sunday, 25th inst., Rev. Mr. Grigg, the pastor, being absent in attendance on the district conference assembled at Carthage, religious services were conducted, morning and evening, by Mr. J. G. Peebles, the Superintendent of the Sabbath School. Mr. Peebles has been recently licensed as an exhorter and is preparing for the ministry; and, judging from his earnest christian zeal, the great interest he takes in religious matters and the latent gift of oratory he displays as an exhorter, he will in the hands of his Master become a useful laborer in His vineyard.

His subject in the morning was "Eternal Life," showing how a blissful immortality has been declared, revealed, promised and secured to the believer, through faith in the Savior; and how the same eternity of wailing, sorrow and remorse will be the doom of every soul who neglects this great salvation during natural life.

At night his subject was the reciprocal witnessing of the two spirits. The Spirit truly beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God. How mysteriously, yet how surely, does this delightful experience come to the soul of every true child of God—to soften his heart, to lighten his burdens, to sweeten his life and to brighten his hopes of Heaven. At the same time, how fatally deceptive are the imaginations of the hypocrite in the light of these truths. The exhorter enjoined honest and constant self-examination upon his hearers.

On leaving the church and seeing the long procession of church-going people coming up Person street, we were strongly yet pleasingly impressed, and we hail it as an evidence of marked improvement for Campbellton.

Vote of the Judicial District.

For the convenience of the delegates of the Judicial convention, which assembles in Williams Hall to-day, we again give the official Gubernatorial vote of 1884 of the different counties of the district. According to the plan of organization of the Democratic State Central Executive Committee—which will be found, convenient for reference, on our fourth page—each county is entitled to one delegate (or vote, of course) for every 50 Democratic votes, or fraction of 25, in the last Governor's election. This gives Anson 38 delegates or votes; Bladen, 29; Brunswick, 18; Columbus, 37; Cumberland, 50; Moore, 36; Richmond, 39; Robeson, 47—making a total of 294 delegates or votes, and requiring 196—two-thirds—to make a nomination.

Anson,	1,896
Bladen,	1,426
Brunswick,	921
Columbus,	1,867
Cumberland,	2,479
Moore,	1,797
Richmond,	1,958
Robeson,	2,361
Total,	14,705

Meeting of the Local Committee.

The local committee of the Fruit Fair, Capt. A. B. Williams, Vice President, presiding as chairman, met in the library hall last Tuesday afternoon, and the reports of the committees were received. Maj. McKethan and his committee will have Farmers' Hall in readiness for the decorations to be commenced to-day. Other business was transacted, and it was made manifest that there was no lack of industry in completing all needful preparations for the exhibition. We were struck with the full attendance of the ladies of the committee—notwithstanding the extreme heat, the distance at which many of them lived from the hall and the inconveniencee to which the meeting subjected them. They are wonderful people, and Fayetteville has the best in the world—what would we do without them, anyhow?

Next Week, the Fruit Fair.

Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th insts., will, we may confidently predict, be a bright and beautiful holiday for Fayetteville—its streets thronged with visiting strangers, and its own population extending to them a cordial welcome and putting forth every effort to make the exhibition in every respect satisfactory and successful.

The different local committees are energetically at work in the various duties assigned to them—the decoration, reception and accommodation committees, etc.—and Farmers' Hall will prove to be admirably adapted for the purposes of the fair. At 11 A. M., on Wednesday, our guests will be welcomed by Hon. Geo. M. Rose, immediately after which the annual address will be delivered by Hon. Octavius Coke of Raleigh, and the State Fruit Fair will then have been formally opened.

Always beautiful and interesting, this exposition of North Carolina's horticultural resources promises to be unusually attractive this year. Everything indicates a remarkably full exhibit and a large attendance from different sections, while the low rates of fare on the river and railroads, together with the extra trains which will be run during the two days, will enable persons to make the duration of their visit depend upon their pleasure and convenience.

We promise our friends from abroad that all our resources will be taxed to make their visit enjoyable. Over and above the fact that we tender to them all the "freedom of the city," steamboat excursions on the river and a "German" and ball will be among the pleasant means of recreation.

County Delegations.

In order that the delegates of the county to the Judicial convention may during its proceedings have all needed information at their fingers' ends, we reproduce the list, by townships, of those elected at the county convention of the 17th inst.:

Black River—W. J. Smith, I. W. Taylor, Jno. C. Bain. Alternates, I. W. Godwin, W. R. Wade, R. J. Baker.

Carver's Creek—Geo. D. Elliott, A. Wicker, A. B. Walker. Alternates, W. H. Elliott, A. McBuie, W. L. Williams.

Cedar Creek—J. Evans, Daniel Carter, B. R. Carter, H. E. Smith, W. T. Fisher, B. M. Smith.

Cross Creek—A. A. McKethan, Jr., J. H. Myrover, J. J. Ahearn, J. A. Hodges, Wm. S. Cook, M. Faulk, T. H. Sutton, Chas. Glover, Theo. Whaley, W. D. Gaster, H. McD. Robinson. Alternates, J. D. McNeill, I. Jessup, W. G. Hall, H. R. Horne, J. A. Sikes, J. C. Haigh, Jr., W. J. McDonald, I. W. Clark, H. L. Cook, R. W. Thornton, T. S. Whitted.

Flea Hill—J. D. McCaskill, W. J. Honrine, T. J. Godwin, Alex. McNeill, N. G. Wade.

Gray's Creek—E. H. Evans, J. A. Gainey, A. Pate. Alternates, Wm. Alderman, W. E. Smith, C. H. Cain.

Quewhiffle—M. McLeod, Jno. T. Sinclair, J. C. Currie.

Rockfish—Jno. Smith, W. J. Buie, Hector McNeill, L. McDonald.

Seventy-First—Geo. Robinson, Daniel McRae, W. A. Worrell, Alex. Sessoms, C. V. McQueen, J. R. Carter, Jno. McDuffie. Alternates, Thos. Monroe, Jno. McFadyen, Neill McArthur, D. Kinlaw, J. M. Williams, Jesse Newton, J. D. Worrell.

St. John's Church.

The impressive religious services of St. John's church last Sunday morning were enhanced in interest and attractiveness by the splendid music of the new organ, of which Mr. F. R. Rose is the accomplished organist, and the choir of 28 voices, so admirably trained and cultivated by the exercise of the rare talent of the precentor, Mr. H. R. Novitzky, whose opinion regarding the instrument—that it has no superior in the State—may, we can say without flattery, be accepted as conclusive of its merits. The delighted auditors had the pleasure of listening to the following selections during the morning service:

Voluntary (Processional), Organ;
Venite, No. 7, (service book), Robinson;
Glorias to the 7th selection, Robinson;
Final Gloria Patri, Mss., Novitzky;
Te Deum Laudamus, Mss., Novitzky;
Benedictus No. 38, S. B., Hine;
Litany Hymn 53rd, Spanish;
Hymn 196, Renagle;
Kyrie Eleeson, No. 171, S. B., Beethoven;
Gloria Tibi, No. 191, S. B., Garrett;
Hymn 372, Tan Saur;
Offertory, } Interludes, Organ;
"Old Hundred," } Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow.
Recessional Voluntary, Organ.

Cumberland's Gubernatorial Vote.

As the members of our county delegation in the convention to-day will doubtless find the figures very convenient for reference, we again give the county official vote for Governor in 1884, by townships. Cumberland is entitled to 50 delegates or votes, of which Beaver Dam casts 2; Black River, 3; Carver's Creek, 3; Cedar Creek, 6; Cross Creek, 11; Flea Hill, 6; Gray's Creek, 3; Little River, 2; Quewhiffle, 3; Rockfish, 4; Seventy-First, 7.

	Scales.	York.
Beaver Dam,	101	46
Black River,	158	74
Carver's Creek,	168	238
Cedar Creek,	284	220
Cross Creek,	571	524
Flea Hill,	273	246
Gray's Creek,	166	141
Little River,	74	41
Quewhiffle,	133	100
Rockfish,	194	219
Seventy-First,	357	310
Total,	2,479	2,159

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr. F. P. Jones, of Harnett, is attending Superior Court on professional business.

Mr. C. P. Mallett, now a resident of South Carolina, is shaking hands with the many friends he meets during a brief stay in town.

Mr. Frank McNeill, a talented member of the bar of Richmond county, accompanied by his wife, is registered at the Overbaugh House.

Mr. D. H. McLean, a well-known lawyer of Harnett and a prominent Democrat of this district, is attending Superior Court here this week.

Mr. C. C. Lyon, of Bladen, who has many warm friends in Fayetteville and the upper Cape Fear section, is in attendance on the Superior Court.

Mr. J. S. Dye, at present in business in Baltimore, Md., has been spending a short vacation from business with relatives and friends in Fayetteville.

Mr. W. S. Frost, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been transferred to Salisbury, and Miss Helen McCormick takes his position at this point.

Mrs. Gilmer, wife of his Honor Judge Gilmer, is registered at the Overbaugh House. We venture to hope that her visit will be prolonged so as to enjoy our Fruit Fair next week.

Mr. E. G. Styron's magnificent gray horse, "Richard," badly injured himself last week while attempting to jump a fence, but we are glad to know that the valuable animal is now rapidly improving under the skillful veterinary treatment of Mr. Cornbow.

Mr. S. J. Walton called to see us the other day before departure, and will for the time being have his headquarters at Walnut Cove, Stokes county. He goes to superintend the bridge-building on that end of the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

The ladies of the Fruit Fair local committee are designing a pyramid of fruits and flowers, frozen in solid blocks of ice and mounted in beautiful ferns and other plants, as the central ornamental piece of the hall, which will be very beautiful, and add much to the attractiveness of the exhibition.

Even in our misfortunes we console ourselves with a touch of grim humor. The other day two or three of R. M. Nimocks's customers in an adjoining county sent him word that they could not promise him any cotton next fall for his advances, but that they would send him up "dead loads" of hay if he said the word.

The old Haigh building on Hay street has been repainted. Like some women to be met with here and there, the most skillful painting in the world would not make it pretty; and we doubt whether the inmates in old times were accustomed to run out and look up to admire its architecture—but for many years there was an immense, splendidly-conducted business carried on within its wooden walls.

The strange animal mentioned in "Waco's" Gray's Creek letter is exciting the good people and hunters of that neighborhood considerably. Mr. Warren Carver takes a hunt for it to-day, and the probabilities are that the "fur will fly." Whether the surly stranger is a refugee from Robinson's Circus or an exile from his own *habitat*, he is kicking up a rumpus, and hardly makes more than a mouthful of the average hunting-dog.

Messrs. J. A and David King, the latter now living at Raleigh and the former being in the express service, have been spending a little holiday at their former home. It is a gratifying fact that all the youths who received their training under Mr. G. W. Lake, Southern Express Agent at this place, are, so far as we can learn, doing well. Will it be too much for Mr. Lake's well-known modesty to suggest that this is mainly due to the fact that he is himself a man of superior business habits and qualifications?

PREMIUM LIST.

FIFTH ANNUAL FRUIT FAIR.

North Carolina State Horticultural Society.

The following premiums will be given, open to the State, without entrance fee:

CLASS ONE.

APPLES.	1st.	2d.
1 (S.) Largest and best collection (named varieties) not less than 1 bu.	$10	$5
2 Largest and best collection (unnamed varieties) not less than 1 bu.	10	5
3 Best 6 named varieties 12 specimens each	10	5
4 Best New Seedling of merit	5	2
5 Best assortment of Preserving Crabs	2	1
PEARS.		
6 (S.) Best collection, not less than 6 named varieties	10	5
7 Best single variety	5	2
PEACHES.		
8 (S.) Largest and best collection (named varieties) not less than 1 bu.	10	5
9 Largest and best collection (unnamed varieties) not less than 1 bu.	10	5
10 Best 6 named varieties, 12 specimens each	10	5
11 Best New Seedling of merit	5	2

CLASS TWO.

GRAPES.		
12 (S.) Largest and best collect'n (named varieties) not less than 1 bu.	$10	$5
13 Largest and best collect'n (unnamed varieties) not less than 1 bu.	10	5
14 Best 6 named varieties 12 bunches each	10	5
15 Best New Seedling of merit	5	2
16 ENGLISH WALNUTS—Best collection	2	1
17 PECANS—Best collection	2	1
18 NECTARINES—Best collection	2	1
19 FIGS—Best collection	2	1
20 MULBERRIES—Best collection	2	1
21 JAP. PERSIMMONS—Best collection	2	1
22 Best collection any Fruit not otherwise named	2	1
23 (S.) Greatest variety by one exhibitor (named varieties)	10	5
24 Greatest variety by one exhibitor (unnamed varieties)	10	5

Only Sweepstakes in Class One and Two, marked (S.), shall be competed for by Nurserymen. Others in that class open to Fruit Growers and Amateurs only.

CLASS THREE.

25 Best Canning Arrangement, to be in operation on the grounds, in full blast, with all necessary machinery for carrying on the same and to show its operations in every particular	$50	$—
CANNED FRUITS.		
26 Best collection, put up by one lady	10	5
27 Best jar apples	2	1
28 Best jar pears	2	1
29 Best jar peaches	2	1
30 Best jar grapes	2	1
31 Best jar cherries	2	1
32 Best jar strawberries	2	1
PRESERVES.		
33 Best collection, put up by one lady	5	2
34 Best jar pears	2	1
35 Best jar peaches	2	1
36 Best jar apples	2	1
37 Best jar grapes	2	1
38 Best jar cherries	2	1
39 Best jar strawberries	2	1
PICKLED FRUITS.		
40 Best collection by one lady (sour)	5	3
41 Best collection by one lady (sweet)	5	3
JELLIES.		
42 Best collection made by one lady	5	3
43 Best apple	2	1
44 Best pear	2	1
45 Best peach	2	1
46 Best grape	2	1
47 Best cherry	2	1
48 Best strawberry	2	1
49 Best raspberry	2	1
50 Best plum	2	1
51 Best jar apple butter	2	1

CLASS FOUR.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED FRUITS.		
52 Best sun-dried apples, half bushel	$10	$5
53 Best sun-dried peaches, half bushel	10	5
54 Best evaporated apples, half bushel	10	5
55 Best evaporated peaches, half bushel	10	5
56 Best peach leather	5	3
57 Best display sun-dried fruits	10	5
58 Best display evaporated fruits	10	5
WINES AND CIDER.		
59 Best collection wine by manufact'r	10	5
60 Best sweet wines (amateurs only)	2	1
61 Best dry wines (amateurs only)	2	1
62 Best sample sweet cider	2	1
63 Best sample hard cider	2	1

NOTE—It is requested that all competitors in Classes Three and Four give written recipes of the method of preparation of each article.

CLASS FIVE.

FLOWERS.		
64 Best bouquet assorted flowers	$2	$1
65 Best bouquet assorted grasses	2	1
65 Best cut roses	2	1
67 Best coleus	2	1
68 Best oleander	2	1
69 Best abutilon	2	1
70 Best cactus	2	1
71 Best geranium	2	1
72 Best fuchia	2	1
73 Best caladium	2	1
74 Best coll. flow'r'g pot-plants in bloom	2	1
76 Best collection foliage pot-plants	2	1

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. No specimens of fruit shall compete for more than one premium, except Nos. 23 and 24.

2. No premium will be given unless the article shall be of sufficient merit to deserve the same, to be determined by the awarding committee.

3. Tickets of admission will be issued on the day of the Fair, at 25 cents for adults, and 10 cents for children under 12 years of age.

4. Articles entered for prizes may have the owners name on them. They shall be known by class and number.

5. Nothing to be removed from the hall or exhibition grounds until after 5 o'clock, P. M., on the second day of the Fair, unless by permission of the President, given in writing.

6. No person will be allowed near the judges during inspection.

8. Articles for exhibition will be carefully guarded and not used without the owner's consent. Canned goods will not be opened.

Gray's Creek and Rockfish Dots.

Correspondence of the Observer and Gazette.

LOVEVILLE, LOWER BRIDGE, July 28, 1886.—The high and sandy land farms here are good, while the bottom and swamp farms are in many cases total failures.

The talk now is of Dr. Nelson and his fine open-air concerts, which were given four or five nights last week at the store of Mr. Love Nunalee to large and appreciative crowds of people, regardless of sex, age or color. Among the many strange things done by the Doctor was the reading of sealed communications, written and sealed by different persons in the audience, by pressing the envelopes containing them to his forehead and not looking at them. In his closing remarks on Saturday night the Doctor said that he expected to get to Fayetteville on the 1st of September, when he would be glad to meet the bright and smiling faces present again.

There has been found a strange and hitherto unknown wild animal roaming over our fields and forests. It is said by those who have seen it to be as large as a good-sized dog, and, from the description, is a species of the jaguar. It was chased and treed by Ebb Smith and his dog the other day, and was closely observed before it sprang from the tree, whipped the dog and left. We expect soon to pay our respects to his cat-ship, and if we get him up a tree we promise that you shall see him alive or his skin, one.

Georgianna Murphy, a young, healthy colored woman, died recently near here of malarial fever, caused by working near a hog-pen. So the people cannot be too careful to avoid such poisonous and offensive things.

WACO.

Infected Cattle—Serious Riot between Laborers.

LANCASTER, July 26, 1886.—Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Health, and Drs. Bridge and Staub to-day killed 13 cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia on the farm of Jacob Lindeman, in Manor township. The herd on an adjoining farm was also found to be infected. The Secretary has issued an order prohibiting all cattle from appearing on public roads of the township until further notice.

SHENANDOAH, July 26, 1886.—A serious riot broke out between two gangs of Italian and Hungarian laborers on the new Pennsylvania, Schuylkill Valley Railroad, between Delano and Hazleton, this afternoon. The Italians struck for an advance in wages, and undertook to compel the Hungarians to strike with them. The latter refused, and a terrific fight, in which nearly 300 men participated, followed. A train was immediately dispatched for policemen to stop the fight, but before they reached the scene the Italians had driven the Hungarians to the woods.

An Important Decision.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

The decision as to the sale of native wines, as made in the Superior Court yesterday, is of special interest. It was ruled that the defendant, who sold a bottle of such wine, corked and sealed, not to be drunk on the premises, was not guilty of a violation of the law. Solicitor Galloway gave formal notice of an appeal. Last evening he said he had the matter of appeal under further consideration and did not know whether he would press it.

MARRIED.

STARLING—NUNNERY.—On the 22nd inst., by Jno. B. Downing, Esq., in Cedar Creek township, MALCOLM J. STARLING to Miss JANE E. NUNNERY.

BULLARD—FAIRCLOTH.—On the 7th inst., by Jno. B. Downing, Esq., in Cedar Creek township, GEORGE F. BULLARD to Miss BARBARA A. FAIRCLOTH.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	9@10	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	9	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	12@12½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8	LARD—	
Hams,	14@15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	25@30	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	20@25	SALT,	@90
EGGS,	10@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	1.00	SHUCKS,	5)@60
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	60	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½@9 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 29 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., July 28, 1886.—Middling cotton quiet at 9 cents. Spirits dull at 31½ cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

NO REMEDY MORE EFFECTUALLY destroys and expels worms from the intestines than Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. It is, without doubt, the best article in the market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

During the Fruit Fair.

MRS. ARCH. SMITH CAN FURNISH GOOD BOARD and PLEASANT ROOMS, at reasonable rates to parties desiring accommodation during the Fruit Fair. july 29-1t

—GO TO—
T. W. Broadfoot & Co's.,
Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,
For FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS.
They keep a full assortment of
PATENT MEDICINES,
—AND SELL—
Lead, Oil and Ready-Mixed Paints
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
They have just received a large supply of
—LANDRETH'S—
FRESH TURNIP SEED,
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
Also, that fine variety, "SOUTHERN PRIZE, which is gaining so much popularity.
july 29 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE & LEAK,

Finding their present store too small for

THEIR INCREASING BUSINESS,

Have begun

THE EXTENSION AND REFITTING

—OF—

THAT VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT

3 STORY

Glass and Iron Front

BUILDING

OCCUPIED BY MR. E. J. LILLY,

with a view of removing to it as soon as the extensive improvements contemplated are completed. Meanwhile

THEY ARE OFFERING

Their customers and the public generally the advantages of

A Decided Reduction

—IN THE—

PRICES

of the present

stock of goods.

These goods are all

FRESH AND DESIRABLE,

And the prices are only reduced

To close them out, if possible,

By Sept. 1st,

AT WHICH TIME

ROSE & LEAK

Expect to occupy

THEIR UPPER STORE,

And fill it with

The Most Attractive Stock ever offered in Fayetteville.

—THE—

CLEARING-OUT SALE

Began Monday, July 12th, and many are daily availing themselves of this

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

Of getting new goods

Below their Market Value.

Thanking the public for their liberal patronage and for their many marks of confidence,

ROSE & LEAK

Hope to offer

Such Attractions and Inducements at the New Stand

as will make it to the interest of all their customers to continue to trade with them.

ROSE & LEAK.

Thursday, July 15, 1886. 4t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE

Made from the CELEBRATED

Fountain Head Springs,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

No Purer Water in the World.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

is now prepared to supply the demand for PURE ICE, either from their factory on Donaldson street or daily from their delivery wagon.

PRICES OF TICKETS FOR CASH:

100 lbs. 75 cents; 5 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
300 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
500 lbs. $3.00; 25 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
2,000 lbs. $10.00; 50 lbs. or more delivered at a time.

☞ In barrels, packed for shipping, 75 lbs.; 100 lbs. in hogsheads, 50 cents per hundred, including packages. Prices for larger quantities furnished on application. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

june 3-tf FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

New Crop Turnip Seed.

BOND E. SEDBERRY

has just received a large supply of

BUIST'S

Celebrated Turnip Seed.

☞ Eighteen varieties to select from. At wholesale and retail.

Motto: "New and Fresh, or None."

july 1 tf

Machinery, Mills,

ENGINES, GINS, PRESSES,

Cane Mills and Evaporators, Threshing Machines, Mowers,

HEAVY AND LIGHT MACHINERY

of all kinds promptly ordered direct from the best manufacturers.

GIN-SAWS, RIBS, BRUSHES

and every part requiring repairs for any Engine or Machinery at short notice.

MACHINERY REPAIRED

under contract and made as good as new, by substituting new parts.

☞ Place your orders early for Cotton Gins, and avoid delay.

Agent for the CELEBRATED

Van Winkle Gin

—AND—

Ames Engine.

J. B. UNDERWOOD.

july 22 3t

—NEW CROP—

Turnip Seeds.

FULL ASSORTMENT.

☞ From the OLD FIRM of

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Largest American Growers.

Just received by H. R. HORNE.

july 15 2t

N. H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,

Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,

Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.

june 17 tf

UNIVERSITY

Of North Carolina.

The next session opens August 26th. Fifteen Professors offer a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The Law School and the Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special higher training in all the departments is provided for graduates of the University and other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 20,000 volumes; Reading Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses $88.00 a year. Board $8.00 to $13.50 per month. Sessions begin last Thursday in August. For full information, address

PRESIDENT KEMP. P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
july 15-1m Chapel Hill, N. C.

—AT—

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

YOU WILL FIND

ONLY FRESH Turnip Seed.

—They are—

SELECTED STOCK

And from the reliable house of

BUIST.

☞ We do not hesitate to recommend them.

july 15-tf PEMBERTON & PRIOR.

LOW!

Shoes and Slippers in endless variety, at the Fayetteville Boot and Shoe House of S. Behrends, Starr's corner. Their Men's $3.00 Calf Congress, Balmorals and Button Shoes still in the lead. Try a pair.

july 15 apl 22

Mt. Vernon Springs Academy,

MALE AND FEMALE.

R. P. JOHNSON, A. M., Principal. | REV. J. W. WATSON, A. M., Classic Course.

Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Telegraphy and Calisthenics, together with all other studies usually taught in a first-class academy, are taught here by experienced and competent teachers. Superior advantages afforded young ladies and girls. Excellent training for young men and boys, either for business or college. Next term begins August 2, 1886. Tuition moderate; board cheap; location very healthful. For particulars and catalogue address the Principal, Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham county, N. C. july 22-2t pd

The Cat-bird's Whistle.

An old bridge stood, with dust thick-strewn,
Where through a crooked country lane
A brook flowed down and out again,
Slow gurgling past with quiet croon;
While sunshine kissed the cool gray stones
And checkered every leaf and spray,
And shallows sang, in treble tones
Where pebbles in mosaic lay.

And softly, from the deepest shade,
A cat-bird's whistle, low and clear,
Crept out as though the sound was made
For only nature's list'ning ear;
Like dripping water falling slow
Round mossy rocks in music rare,
So, mellowed by the summer's glow,
The cat-bird's whistle echoed there.

Far up along the short green sward
The white sheep nibbled at the grass,
And lightly, as the winds did pass,
Would come the cat-bird's minor chord—
A call that made all others mute—
Soft-thrilling thro' the drowsy air;
As some lost note from Orpheus' lute,
So came the cat-bird's whistle there.

—*Ernest McGaffey.*

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

He Hadn't Been at Gettysburg.

M. Quad., in Detroit Free Press.

"No, I didn't lose that leg in the war," replied a stranger yesterday, as he leaned up against the cold wall of the postoffice. "I used to claim that my leg was shot off at the battle of Antietam, but one day something happened to cure me of lying. I was stumping along the highway in Ohio, and stopped at a farm-house to beg for dinner.

"'Where did you lose that leg?' asked the woman.

"'At Gettysburg.'

"'Sit down till I call my husband.'

"He came in from the barn, and I was asked where my regiment was stationed in the battle.

"'In the cemetery,' I replied.

"'Oh! Well, my son Bill was in the cemetery, too. I'll call him in.'

"Bill soon came in, and he wanted to know what particular grave-stone I took shelter behind. I said it was a Scotch granite monument.

"'Oh!' grunted Bill. 'My brother Bob was just behind such a stone, and I'll call him in.'

"Bob came in, and he swore a mighty oath that he was there alone. He sort o' pre-empted that monument, and remembered the inscription to a word. However, to give me the benefit of a doubt, I was asked to name my company and regiment.

"'Company E, Fifth Ohio,' I promptly answered.

"'Oh! Brother Jim was in that company. I'll call him in.'

"Jim came in, took a square look at me, and remarked:

"'Stranger, our regiment wasn't within 200 miles of Gettysburg during the war!'

"'I said Twenty-fifth. Of course the Fifth wasn't there.'

"'Oh! I'll call in my brother Aaron. He was in the Twenty-fifth.'

"Aaron came in, called me a wooden-legged liar, and I was pitched over the fence into the road. They've got this war business down so fine that you can't go around playing roots on the country no more, and the best way is to own right up that you got drunk and got in the way of a locomotive."

A Broker's Life.

"Charles, is it true that all brokers are dissipated, and do they bet and live on stimulants?" asked a stock-broker's wife of her husband.

"Well, not all of them, I guess; but the life of a broker is rather quick," was the reply.

"And do they die suddenly at about the age of forty?" she continued.

"The paper stated so the other day," replied the broker, who, thinking that his wife might swoon at the idea of his being suddenly snatched from her, assured her that he was perfectly healthy, and likely to live many years.

"Well, I suppose it is a peculiarity of the business; but, Charles, you are thirty-seven, and don't you think you had better increase your insurance policy to $25,000, dear?"

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Fig Custard Pudding.

One-half pound of good figs, one pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs, the white of one, one-half ounce of gelatine, soaked in cold water, one half cupful of sweet fruit jelly, slightly warmed, two tablespoonfuls of white sifted sugar and two teaspoonfuls of extract of vanilla. Soak the figs in warm water until quite soft; split them, dip each piece in jelly and line a buttered mould with them; heat the milk and stir into it the well-beaten yolks and sugar, and return it to the saucepan and stir until it thickens; melt the soaked gelatine by adding a tablespoonful of boiling water and setting it into a vessel of boiling water, and when it is quite melted add it to the milk, and when well mixed, set by to cool; as soon as it begins to congeal, whisk it thoroughly with an egg-beater, and add to it gradually the white of an egg, previously whipped to a stiff froth; beat it rapidly and thoroughly until quite spongy, and fill up the fig-lined mould; set in a cool place till quite firm, five or six hours at least; dip the mould in hot water to loosen the pudding, when you are ready for it, and serve on a glass dish. The above quantities will fill a quart mould.

Apple Dessert.

Pare and core large, sweet apples, and fill with butter and sugar; set each apple on a round piece of stale, crustless bread; put a little water into the pan, sprinkle sugar over all, and bake till done; carefully remove to the serving dish and cover with an icing made of the whites of two eggs and powdered sugar; dot over with bits of red, acid jelly. Or the apples may be baked without the bread, piled up in pyramid form and frosted.

English Apple Pudding.

Take ten, twelve or fourteen apples, peeled, cored and sliced, one teaspoonful of extract of nutmeg and one and one-half cupfuls of sugar. Line an earthenware dish with rich pastry, pack in the apples, sugar and extracts, and wet the edges; cover with pastry, pinch the edges closely together, and place in a saucepan half full of boiling water.

Potato Custard Pie.

Take good-sized potatoes, either sweet or Irish, boil, and as soon as done remove the skins and rub through a sieve; add one-half dozen eggs and two teacupfuls of sugar; beat well, add one quart of sweet milk, and flavor with lemon. This makes six pies. One large sweet potato is allowed to each pie—Irish potatoes in proper proportion.

Minced Collops.

An excellent and nourishing dish of minced collops may be made of finely-chopped round of beef, free from every particle of fat. To each pound of beef allow one pint of boiling water, salt and pepper to taste. Simmer for three hours, keeping the stew-pan closely covered, and serve with rice.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

GRAPES AND POTATOES.

The Devastations of the Rot and Mildew.

From the Country Gentleman.

The time is near at hand when mildew and rot will make their appearance, and have to be fought on the fruit and foliage of the former and on the tubers and vines of the latter. It is therefore timely and appropriate to call the attention of fruit growers and farmers to recent discussions of the value of the salts of copper in these diseases. It is claimed, and the claim is supported by convincing testimony, that if a 1 per cent. solution of blue stone (sulphate of copper) in water is applied as soon as the vegetation of the grape starts to foliage and fruit, and if thereafter the spraying of both is continued at intervals of two weeks during the growing season, neither mildew nor rot will make its appearance. Farther, it is also said with confidence by those who have tried it, that a 10 per cent solution of blue stone in water, and lime enough added to make a thin whitewash, if applied after mildew has appeared on the foliage and rot on the grape, will prevent the progress of both, and destroy the spores of fungus for the time. Now, in these times of cheap and efficient means and machinery for spraying fruit trees and fruit and foliage of all kinds, if so simple and cheap a way of getting rid of mildew and rot is really effective, every fruit grower should know it.

Copper, or rather the salts of that metal, having been found so effective for destroying one class of disease of the grape, it is no more than reasonable to conclude that these salts may be just as powerful for the destruction of similar diseases of other vegetables. For this reason it is recommended that a solution of sulphate of copper in water be applied to Irish potato vines attacked or threatened by the mildew or rot. But if, in the event of the appearance of the Colorado beetle, Paris green (arsenite of copper), extended in fifty times its bulk of fine-ground land plaster, be applied to potato vines as often as needed to destroy the insects, old and young, it will be worth the while to ascertain if mildew makes its appearance in fields so treated. It is believed by the writer that little or nothing will be seen of mildew or rot under such circumstances, and if, after the bugs have disappeared, the Paris green and plaster are continued the vines will resist to the end. And more, when the same land has borne potatoes for years in succession, and the bugs have been fought by Paris green, there is testimony going to show that there are salts of copper enough in the soil to destroy the *Pyclium* of the fungi, which produces rot in the tubers. These facts, so far as they are facts, go to show that Paris green should be chosen in preference to all other poisons to exterminate all insects which prey on potatoes and other vegetables, since it is effective against two dangerous and destructive enemies, and, further, that raw or calcined plaster is the best medium to extend it in, for the reason that it acts beneficially on most potash and broad-leaved plants.

Horses for Profit.

Waldo F. Brown, in N. Y. Tribune.

There is no more profitable stock to raise than horses, always provided you raise good ones. If a mare be carefully handled she will do nearly as much work and raise a colt as though not bred, and it costs much less to raise a good horse than to buy one. It costs no more, aside from the service of the horse, to raise a colt to three years than a steer to the same age. After the colt is three years old he will pay his way, and at four or five years will sell for twice as much—ordinarily—as the steer. If a farmer would keep four mares, and breed two for fall colts and two for spring, he could carry on a large farm with the mares and young horses and have horses to sell each year. I think a fall colt is less tax on the mare, and better in many respects than a spring colt. A colt weaned in spring with a long pasture season before it will be larger at a year old than one weaned in the fall and entering the winter at six months old instead of a year, as is the fall colt. A colt born in September or October can be weaned in February, and the mare will be in good condition for spring work. Every mare raising a colt should have a roomy box-stall, and not be tied.

The colt should be halter-broke when a week old, and when allowed to follow the mother be led at her side. Accustom her to work without its following her, and when plowing near enough to the stable leave it there and take the mare in in the middle of each half day to let it suck, or tie it in the shade at the side of the field. A colt thoroughly halter-broke before it is weaned is half broken. Until your colts are three years old winter them in box-stalls; you can keep two together in a stall eight by ten feet; let them out a few hours for exercise every pleasant day, feed very little corn but give all the good, bright hay or fodder they will eat and four quarts of oats and bran a day, with an occasional feed of sheaf oats, and in cold weather one ear of corn each. Do not stint their food, but do not try to make them fat. The pasture for them should have pure water, shade and a variety of grasses, and should not be overstocked. I think a majority of the colts in the corn belt are permanently injured by over-feeding with corn, and many of them are allowed to stand in the stable for weeks at a time without exercise.

Haymaking.

A frequent mistake in haymaking is to overdry the hay. Not only is the hay better when housed or stacked as soon as possible after cutting as it will keep, but the risk of getting the crop damaged by the rains is avoided. The views of farmers have changed very materially in later years in regard to the amount of drying necessary to insure the keeping of hay. Experience has shown that much less drying is necessary than was formerly supposed to be required, especially if the hay is put in a tight barn. If it sweats and heats some that need not cause alarm, for, to a limited extent, this does no harm. Of course the principal object in drying the hay is to get rid of the water which, if retained undiminished, would cause fermentation under the influence of the air and the germs of ferment floating in it; the secondary object is to lessen the weight and thus lessen the cost of handling. But the more of the watery part of the grass we can retain the more the hay will be like grass; and in getting rid of the water we cannot help losing much of the delicate volatile scents and flavors which it is desirable to retain. How quickly, after grass is cut and it begins to wilt, is the air all about filled with the escaping perfume of new-mown hay; and so long as the drying process goes on so long will this perfume be given out. Any method of preserving grass—siloing or otherwise, which will retain all the ingredients in the natural manner—will give the best food.

Unless a poultry house be well and properly ventilated fowls cannot be kept healthy for any length of time.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

Francis Murphy will storm the prohibition State of Iowa in September.

Mrs. Raymond, better known as Annie Louise Cary, is now at her old home in Portland.

Marshal Field, the great Chicago merchant, is said to pay annually for government duties the nice little sum of $1,000,000.

Sidney H. Morse, the sculptor, has just completed the modeling of three remarkable busts—Emerson, Carlyle and John Brown.

Dr. Carl Peters, of Berlin, is conferring with Henry M. Stanley over a project for further united researches in Africa, with a view to colonization.

Count Herbert Bismarck, it is said, will make his bow as the German Ambassador to the Court of St. James sometime during the coming autumn.

Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's physician, is of the opinion that Gladstone's physique is perfectly sound, and that he has years of good work in him yet.

Sarah Henshaw, though more than fourscore years and ten, recently conducted a religious meeting in Rutland, Vt., with much of her old-time fire. She has been an itinerant preacher for more than sixty years.

The poetical works of the late King Louis II. of Bavaria are unique. Only one copy was printed by the King's order, and up to the time of his death it had been seen by no one except the King and the printer.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. B. Stoddard, the wife of R. H. Stoddard, the poet, has written three novels, besides being a prolific writer of short stories and verse. She is described as short and slender, with delicately marked features of the New England type.

Most of the London hospitals are without any endowment, relying entirely upon voluntary contributions for their support. During the past year these hospitals have cared for more than a million of patients, or about one-fourth of the entire population of London.

John Bard, who was chief engineer of the New York elevated railroads when they were built, has been in an insane asylum at Flushing, L. I., since 1882. He is worth fully a million dollars, and efforts are now being made to procure his release on the ground of partial recovery.

George Brown, a young convict in the Georgia prison, has been pardoned by Governor McDaniel, because of his services to the authorities during the recent mutiny. His crime was murder, for which he had been sentenced first to death; but this was commuted to imprisonment for life.

Mme. Patti still continues to receive wedding presents from her numerous friends. Henry Irving recently sent a splendid mother-o'-pearl fan, ornamented with three little *genre* pictures, signed "Maillard," and covered with point d'Angleterre. Lord Rothschild has also sent Madame Patti a little present, a paper-knife of blonde tortoise-shell, the handle and the name of Madame Patti in a blaze of diamonds.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

Southern Investments.

Since 1880 the South has added 10,400 miles to its railroads, and the investments in Southern railroads now amount to $571,000,000, the actual cost of railroads and equipments in the South, compiled from Poore's Railroad Manual, being over $1,250,000,000.

The Decadence of the Grain Trade.

Both Chicago and Milwaukee are bewailing the decadence of the grain trade that has made them great. The loss is more notable in wheat than in other cereals, although the receipts of corn have also greatly declined. Both cities are attributing the decrease to what they call excessive elevator charges, which in the course of a year amount to thirty per cent. of the present value of wheat and more than sixty per cent. of the value of corn and oats. Elevator receipts have been shown in Chicago on which the charges exceeded the value of the grain. It is argued that such excessive rates are strangling the grain trade of the city and forcing shipments by way of competing routes. Another reason for the decrease is probably the fact that there is not as much grain shipped as in former years. Certainly not as much is shipped from the West to the East, as stock-raising is fast changing the form in which corn is transported to other markets.

The Abysses of the Ocean.

The deepest valley on the bottom of the seas has been found near the northeastern extremity of Dampier strait, about 120 miles north of New Guinea. For a distance of six leagues the soundings showed a depth varying from 30,500 to 31,600 feet or considerably more than five miles. Another sea abyss of almost equal depth, though not of the same width, has been discovered in latitude 18 north and longitude 65 west, near the Tortola group of the Virgin archipelago, in the West Indies. The submarine banks of Newfoundland sink abruptly from 200 fathoms to a depth of more than four miles, and southwest of St. Helena a vast basin maintains an average depth of 21,000 feet. Yet commander Tenneman, of the Prussian navy, reminds the topographers of the sea that the records of all soundings and dredgings of the last 150 years represent only dotted lines, traced here and there over the surface of an immeasurable area, and leaving as many unexplored interspaces as if our topography of the North American continent were limited to the lines, or rather stations, of the American railway system.

The South a Vast Empire.

From the New York Sun.

The South! It is spoken as flippantly as you might speak of a little borough. It is a vast empire. Steam, cracking its cheeks for power and speed to bear you from New York to the southernmost boundaries of that empire, can barely do it in less than a week; by latitudinal rails you cannot cross it in less than four nights and three days. All the petty kingdoms in Europe might be stored away in it and their presence hardly be known. New York and New England might be hidden in it so effectually as to require an explorer to find them. It could be made to produce enough food and cotton to feed and clothe the entire 1,400,000,000 inhabitants of the globe. It is an undeveloped empire. But the wand of progress has been waved over it, and the generous soil is beginning to yield its fruits, and cities are rising on the cotton fields. Steel rolled out in the form of rails is doing the great work of developing this immense territory, and to steam the resident population look for the untold wealth that the future has in store for them and the millions who will come after them.

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1886.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all said committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancies occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships, on a common day therein stated (which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention) for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. That thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. That in case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote; and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions; in their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order his respective convention, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention; *Provided* that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

For the committee. R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13-tf GEO. A. BURNS.

CALL AND SEE THE

AURORA

WATCH,

WHICH HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY

1,500

WATCHMAKERS

TO BE

The Best Made

FOR THE MONEY,

AND FOR WHICH WE ARE

SOLE AGENTS

AT

Prior's Jewelry Store.

jan 21-tf

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

July and August.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

It has been agreed by the Provision and General Dealers to close business at

7½ P. M., SHARP.

Consequently, I will feel especially favored if my patrons would send in their orders FOR DELIVERY in time for a strict compliance with said obligation.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

will take great pleasure in supplying their every want—as every want can be met at

HEADQUARTERS.

Regarding prices, I am too well known

To Comment.

I buy close and sell close, and most cheerfully meet ANY PRICES offered by responsible houses.

My stock is kept fully up the year round; every freight replenishes.

The fast approach of fall, when I go North, puts

Tumble-down Prices

On all lines of

Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWASE, TIN and HARDWARE,

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I Will Astonish Anyone Wishing to Buy in These Goods,

as I am determined to make room for the coming season's purchases.

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

60c.

WILL BUY A POUND OF

MY BEST BLENDED TEA

And a beautiful gilt-band

China Cup and Saucer,

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Due by to-day's Freight.

5 Bbls. Railroad Mills Snuff;

25 Gross Railroad Mills Snuff;

5 Bbls. Gail & Ax's, Lorillard's Sweet, Durham Scotch and Ralph's Competition Sweet Scotch Snuff;

25 Gross in same goods;

25 Cases Horsford's Bread Preparation;

35 Cases Patapsco Bread Preparation;

500 lbs. Royster's Plain Candy.

FRESH TAFFY

Every Day—Home-made.

2ND SHIPMENT

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars,

Quarts and Half-gallons—REDUCED PRICES.

JELLY TUMBLERS *at cut prices.*

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Chamber Sets,

Lovely Patterns, at Panic Prices.

Dinner and Tea Sets

—AT COST.—

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

Lamb Tongues,

Fresh (C) Brook Trout,

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

FRESH ARRIVAL:

Milk Lunch Biscuits,
Fulton Market Beef,
Imperial Family Flour,

TO-DAY.

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

july 8 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laffin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of

Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.

jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL

(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets

IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

dec 3-tf CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

PURE AND GENUINE

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS

PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,

SPICES, FINE PERFUMERY,
TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS AND VARNISHES, SNAPS,
POTASH, STARCH, DYE STUFFS
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

We have just received a SECOND SUPPLY of

LANDRETH'S

New Crop Garden and Flower Seeds,

Always RELIABLE,

and are now ready to supply the demand with

Fertilizing Chemicals of all kinds.

feb 26-tf

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 20, 1880. tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of J. A. Johnson, late of Little River township, Cumberland county, N. C., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them on or before the 19th of June, 1887. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. JOHNSON, Adm'r
of J. A. Johnson, Sr.

April 2, 1886. 24-6t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. F. KELLY, A. M., } Principals.
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, }

☞ Send for circular.

july 1-6t

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Oct. 8 1885.

—WE ARE SELLING—

CASSARD'S

Red Star Brand

PURE LARD,

AND RECOMMEND IT

As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON,
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
D. H. RAY & CO.,
CHARLES RAIGH,
W. J. McDONALD,
LOCKAMY & ROUSE,
J. C. THOMSON,
J. R. VANN,
S. A. PHILLIPS,
GEO. A. THOMAS,
A. GARRASON,
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
D. M. McDONALD,
J. L. ALLEN,
W. J. BOONE & CO.,
E. F. MOORE,
AYER BROS.

—ALSO,—

Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon,

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.

G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

One of the Oldest Houses in the country.

june 17

A BARGAIN.

—VALUABLE—

Farm, Mill and Woodland

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Superior Court in the partition proceedings therein pending, in which Arch'd McDiarmid and others were plaintiffs and Alex. McArthur and others were defendants, the undersigned will, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at public auction, that valuable farm known as "THE McARTHUR HOME PLACE," where Alex. McArthur now lives. The place contains about 450 acres, and is located about three and one-half miles from Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of J. P. McLean, Wm. Elliott and others and the Simmons TOBACCO and PINE PARK vineyards. A considerable portion of the farm is

RIVER BOTTOM,

And is Very Fertile,

while the uplands are well adapted to the culture of

Fruits and Grapes.

On the place are

A Good Residence, Outhouses and Stables, a Good Orchard

And a Fine Water-Power and Grist Mill.

This property will be sold for division. Terms: one-half cash and the remainder in six months, with interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved until last payment.

N. W. RAY,
R. S. HUSKE,
Commissioners.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
R. S. HUSKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

WM. A. GUTHRIE,
N. W. RAY,
Defendants' Attorneys. july 1-6t

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 14.

To take effect at 7:00 A. M., May 23, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:40 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:50 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:30 p. m.
Sanford,	2:10 p. m.	2:20 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:50 p. m.
Liberty,		4:45 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:15 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:05 p. m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	5:50 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:15 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:05 a. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 2:20 a. m. and Fayetteville at 6:45 a. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10:15 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7:30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.

nov 26 tf

—AT—

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YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. G.

Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.

NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

mar 18-tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, Bots or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor.
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by H. R. HORNE,
dec 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.